

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

in Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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Winnipeg, Canada, July 19, 1911

No. 982

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R. F. D. No. 3, Ossian, Ia.

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I have had the grinder just seven days and that is enough to show me that it is more than you say it is, and I have tried it on everything that I could, and it beats the old grindstone all hollow, and I think you will make more sales around here, as there has been quite a few of my neighbors who have seen my grinder work. BERT LEWIS,
Box 29, Larchwood, Iowa.

Would Not Take Twice Price

After ten days' free trial with your Grinder I can say that I am well pleased with it and would not take more than twice the price for it if I could not get another like it. V. V. MAXSON,
West Point, Miss.

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I received your Grinder the 15th and have given it a thorough test. It is much better than I expected, which is enough to say I am well pleased with it. I would not sell it for double the cost and do without one. R. B. COLEMAN,
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GOSSIP

WHEAT GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

Australia is rapidly becoming one of the wheat countries of the world, and as there is a prospect of wheat prices remaining at a fairly high level for some time, and as wheat growing is one of the easiest and simplest forms of agriculture it offers an exceptional opportunity to immigrants with a little money and experience. The chief wheat areas of Australia at present are in New South Wales, the Mallee country of Victoria and South Australia, and the lightly bushed country of West Australia, all areas with slight rainfall, as they should be, for wheat is not the cereal for high class land, but for the arid and semi-arid areas.

The great advantage of Australia as a wheat grower is the low cost of production, while the drawbacks are an occasional drought, and the defect of system in the method of marketing the produce. In most of the wheat growing areas success depends on the skill which the farmer can display in conserving the rainfall by means of fallowing, and what is now called "dry farming." Fallowing, however, means the loss of a crop during at least one year, and, therefore, "dry farming" requires a large area of cheap land. Roughly speaking a farm of 1,500 acres should have 500 acres of wheat, 500 under a sort of weed pasture or in oats, and 500 under bare fallow. The chief receipt is from 500 acres of wheat, which must pay interest on the uncropped land. Sheep will generally pay for the pasture. It is clear that the land must be cheap and cheaply cleared, as the gross returns from wheat will seldom amount to more than £3 per acre.

Heavily timbered land is useless for wheat growing, though it may grow fine crops when cleared, but there are millions of acres of sparsely-wooded country, and land covered with light scrub, which will produce small but profitable crops of wheat.

Queensland has not yet entered the lists as a wheat grower. Doubtless there are immense plains in the middle west which will grow wheat under large scale dry farming, but in the meantime wheat in Queensland does not "cut much ice," as the Canadians say. The southwest of New South Wales is the most successfully managed wheat area at present from various causes, chief among which is the extraordinary growth of trefoil and grass in the wheat stubbles after harvest.

This herbage provides food for sheep and the sheep are also grazed on the young wheat two or three times. This improves the wheat, retarding its growth, saving it from injury by frost and causing it to "stool" or "tiller" and so make a later and thicker crop. Large numbers of sheep can therefore be kept on a wheat farm, grazing partly on natural pasture, partly on the rich trefoil in the stubbles, and partly on the young wheat.

It is stated that some Riverina sheep stations now carry more sheep since they have been cut up into wheat farms than they carried when not an acre was under the plow.

The simplest and perhaps the most profitable system of wheat growing is that now practiced in the Mallee Scrub of Victoria and South Australia. The scrub is a small bush-like tree, anything from four to sixteen or twenty feet high, growing on light sandy soil in a ten or twelve inch rainfall. The Mallee was formerly useless even for sheep on account of the scarcity of grass, and the hordes of dingos. Many sheepmen tried the Mallee country, and most of them have been beaten out. It was found that the Mallee trees or bushes could be rolled down by heavy rollers, usually old boilers, and the crushed and flattened vegetation burned completely off when dry. Hundreds of acres can be cleared in this way in a few months, the stumps and roots only being left. A small quantity (about a bushel) of seed is drilled in upon the ashes by a stump-jumping drill, and the thing is done. Next season it may be necessary to cultivate the paddock before sowing, but it need not be plowed.

Three crops are sometimes grown before plowing. It is usual then to fallow the ground and remove some of the stumps which have been kicked out by the implements. This is a peculiarity of the stumps in the Mallee country. They are so shallow rooted that a blow from the plow or the disc of a cultivator will often draw them out, when they are collected, and make excellent firewood.

By the process just described a dismal wilderness known for long in South Australia, and even yet recognized as "The Ninety Mile Desert," is rapidly becoming covered with prosperous homesteads. In spite of its success the agriculture is still experimental and the most suitable grasses for sheep feed as well as the most efficient methods of cultivation have still to be demonstrated.

As yet the settlers have given themselves up to an orgy of wheat-growing and money-making and have neglected to provide themselves with food, houses and gardens. But in due time the country will be as pleasant as it is profitable, for fruit trees grow well, and all garden stuff with watering will grow luxuriantly, while shade and ornamental trees of many kinds may easily be found to beautify the home and break the sweep of the wind.

One drawback to the wheat region of any country is the intermittent nature of the labor required. It is only at harvest that extra hands are needed, and though a proportionately greater number are required on the Canadian wheat farm, still even with the combined harvester, as used in Australia in place of the binder, some extra men are necessary. Naturally the former prefers single men, as he usually has no provision for married couples, especially if they have children. This is unfortunate for Australia's sake, as they are the best immigrants, and for want of accommodation many of the married who might be employed in the country all the year round are compelled to herd in the town and add to the already congested population. Most of the Australian states are resuming or repurchasing large stations for closer settlement, and the demand for farms is said to exceed the supply. The land is disposed of on easy terms, and most of the purchasers take more land than they can cultivate or "bite off more than they can chew." It would be doing great service to the state if one of the conditions of purchase implied the provision of a cottage suitable for a family for every 500 acres under cultivation. There is nothing new in such a proposal. In Scotland the landlord cannot hope to get a good rent for a farm if he does not provide accommodation for a reasonable number of farm laborers. In Australia the state is often the landlord for many years after a farmer acquires the land, and it seems reasonable that for the good of the state the farmer should be asked to remove the handicap upon marriage and child bearing. Where wheat growing is pure and simple, is the system of culture few permanent hands are required, but there are thousands of farms and stations in Australia where two or more men are needed all the year round, but where they must lose their job if they marry and raise a family.—R. B. GREIG, in The Empire Magazine.

A HERO UNAWARE

One of the human flies, whose agility and lack of nerves made skyscrapers possible, lost his balance and toppled from the twentieth story of the new Heisen building in Chicago.

Ordinarily the foregoing statement would complete the story, but not so in the case of Patrick Eustice, for there was a hero at hand in the person of John Murray, and Eustice probably will be at work again to-morrow. The latter toppled from a beam, just as scores of other structural iron workers have done, and some of his companions did not even turn their heads to see the mangled form which their minds conjured as lying on a pavement below.

Murray was working on the nineteenth floor, and saw Eustice fall. He reached far out, and grasped the falling man by his tough workman's blouse. He was not able to hold the

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weight, but gave a swing inward, and a pair of cross beams, but that was all. Murray saw that all was well, riveting.

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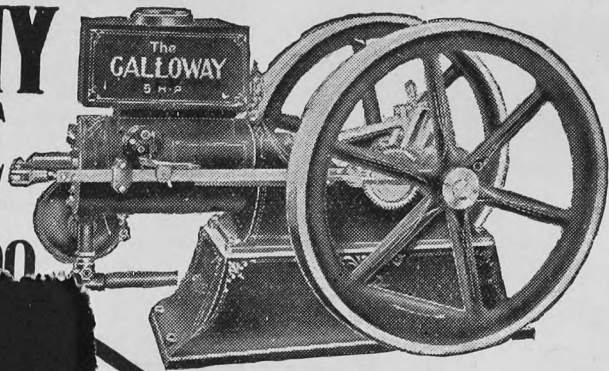
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14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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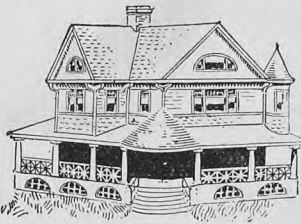
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

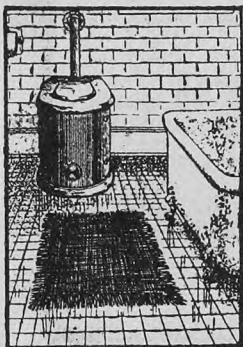
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 19, 1911

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Editorial

Winnipeg Motor Contest

Winnipeg has led the world in motor contests for a few years—and Winnipeg must hold the biggest motor contest in the world for all time to come. The competition held in connection with the annual exhibition at Winnipeg for each of the past four years has been a big attraction. It also has stood in good stead for advertising the Canadian West in general, and Winnipeg in particular. Improvements have been made each year, until now it is recognized as being almost as practical as such features can be. Some, of course, would like to see disking and seeding and harvesting and a dozen and one other operations in which traction engines are used, but it has been amply demonstrated that this is impossible. Perhaps it would be well to have a test on stubble land, but no doubt the future will see a competition on other than prairie sod. In fact, after a few years it will be difficult to secure virgin prairie suitably located. For the present, therefore, the work required is not such as calls for any complaint by exhibitor, or spectator, or others interested.

From another standpoint, however, exhibitors and judges have a different story to tell. Since this contest has developed into a great big drawing card and a creditable advertising stunt, it is only reasonable to ask the exhibition management to provide satisfactory buildings and equipment for successfully conducting the same.

The brake test conducted on the exhibition grounds this year was carried on under very

serious difficulties. Rains generally leave parts of the exhibition grounds in bad condition, but when huge engines have to be run through these soft places to get them placed for the test the general result can be more easily imagined than described. Suffice it to say that the judges and assistants are obliged to work under very uncongenial circumstances.

* * *

If Winnipeg hopes to hold this motor contest as an annual feature of a great exhibition something must be done. Ever since it was first conducted American cities have evinced an eagerness to steal it away from Western Canada. Recently they have taken advantage of lack of accommodation at Winnipeg, and at least a few leading cities have made attractive offers. In fact, they are willing to spend a few thousand dollars on providing equipment and quarters in keeping with the importance of the contest.

* * *

With the development that has been made in four years Winnipeg's exhibition would not be complete without a motor contest. The exhibition board, therefore, should do anything reasonable to make conditions such that no one interested would think of going to some other city. The judges should be able to do the work connected with the brake test under cover; they should have a respectable small office building as headquarters. Until these are provided we cannot count on the motor contest being a fixture at Winnipeg.

Consistency in Judging

Early as it is in the exhibition season we have already heard criticisms, more or less severe, regarding the placings of the judges. Such remarks as: "What do you think of this horse going down to third place? Why last year he was first in the same competition. He was first at another important fair, with keener competition, and here these two horses that never got better than second, or third, go up past him. Now, what do you think of it?" Similar protestations against the judges' decisions are frequent, and not new. They are of yearly occurrence.

Are we, however, to understand from such statements that our judges are incompetent, or that they are favoring a particular exhibitor? By no means. Each person, be he a judge or not, has a certain individuality, and as long as we have different types in our breeds so long will we have reversed placings by our most expert judges. Size, conformation, quality and action are each in turn demanded in the extreme by these men, while now and then a man will be bold enough to try to harmonize these points and ask for a fair share of each in his ideal.

Can we wonder, then, that exhibitors are dissatisfied with the placings? Yet it is up to these exhibitors, the breeders of livestock, to

remedy the situation and determine the points the judge is to consider in making his awards.

Some weeks before the Chicago International last year the leading men in some breeds met and specified the particular points they wished the judges to consider. These lists, with comments, were sent to each judge, and he was asked to follow them as closely as possible in his placings. One breeder said: "This is only the beginning of a campaign to harmonize the type of the prizewinners year after year. We do not know what we shall do in the future, but we intend to continue until we have a definite type, of our breed at least, coming into our show rings."

Whatever they have abroad, we must admit that we have in Canada sufficient variation in each of our breeds to give us two or more types, and until our breeders thoroughly discuss and decide upon the type we want so long will we have reversed and mixed placings in the showing and severe criticisms of judges' awards that are not deserved; but just as soon as our types in the respective breeds are settled (perhaps we are not ready for action yet) so soon can we expect consistent placings year after year. Until then we cannot justly criticize the judge in his awards.

Farm Equipment and Land

An investigation made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that for intensive farming and maximum returns the farmer should have as much capital invested in livestock, implements and buildings as he has in land. How far some of us fall short of being intensive farmers, trying to get all we can out of the land, and to keep it in condition for maximum returns year after year! Considering it from the capital basis, most of us are very poor farmers. When the acre values and the equipment values on the farms owned by some of the most prosperous farmers of the Canadian West are considered it is seen that the conclusions of the United States department of agriculture are about right.

Perhaps in this second decade of the twentieth century no country has as great a percentage of land in the hands of men who cannot farm it properly as has Western Canada. Think of the capital invested with hundreds of acres in the hands of those who cannot get interest on the investment. They have too many acres in comparison with their equipment, but they buy the land and await enhanced prices.

Farming is a business, but there are few businesses that can stand so much idle capital. In most lines it is necessary to arrange for maximum returns. Would it not be well at this season for every farmer to study his crops and reflect sufficiently to recall the thoroughness of the preparation of the seed-bed? Then, by comparing (or contrasting) crops on similar soil prepared with various degrees of thoroughness, it will be possible to arrive at a sane

The International Horse Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

There is not much question that the last few years has witnessed a great revival of light horse breeding in England, and undoubtedly the one thing which has done more to encourage this revival was the impetus given by the founding of the International Horse Show in London, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The most modern methods were invoked, and the result was a show such as had not been seen before in any country.

This year's show was the fourth of the series, and was on a far greater scale than any previous one. Military officers came from all over the world to compete in feats of horsemanship, and the finest light horses in the world were shown. There were 5,500 entries, an enormous total, and prizes valued at £13,500, and many challenge trophies.

Over £50,000 was spent in preparing the great hall at Olympia for the show, and a host of men were employed. The huge arena was surrounded by realistic buildings to represent a Tudor village and the entry was through the great gateway of the "Lowther Arms." A clever blue sky effect concealed the gigantic glass arched roof, and numerous arc lights, surrounded by parti-colored lanterns, gave a softened glow over the arena. The arena was laid with turf, with beautiful flower beds and masses of roses and greenery. Seating in dark oak provided accommodation for thousands of spectators, from royalty downwards to the ordinary mortal, and the building was usually full for each meeting. Being during the coronation period the scene was dazzlingly brilliant with the summer dresses of the ladies, the various foreign and colonial uniforms of the military and the quaint costumes of the Eastern people. It needed only the prancing horses and the gaily painted coaches to complete the picture, and these were present in great numbers.

The leading feature of the first day was the contest for coach teams for A. G. Vanderbilt's Challenge Cup. The winner was H. Brown's coach "Perseverance."

On the second day Colonial and Indian troops were present, and applauded vigorously at the jumping of the Canadian horses, and rightly. The honors of the day went to T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, B. C. His horse, "Credential," cleared the rails quite easily, and was one of the finest jumpers ever seen at Olympia, and this is a big thing to say. The Hon. C. Sifton's "Confidence" also showed up finely. In a light horse harness class W. Winans' "Eros" was first. He is a grand horse, with free action, blending the good qualities of the English Hackney and the American trotter.

The third day brought Judge Moore his first blue riband with two bay mares, charming movers, in a novice tandem class. In the pony classes, Wm. Foster was supreme. His beautiful little team 13.3½ hands high, "Mel Valley Flare" and "Mel Valley Fame," easily won in a novice pair class, beating much bigger pairs. On the fourth day the same breeder's chocolate colored mare, "Mel Valley Veronique," a grand animal, was easily first in an open harness pony class.

She has won before at Olympia. The Richmond winner, G. Shanks' "Blue Bell," was first in pace and action class. A keen competition was seen for pairs 14-15 hands between the winners at Richmond, and that decision was reversed. Judge Moore's pair taking first place, and W. Winans getting second. Six huge conveyances almost blocked the arena for the Berkeley Cup for four horse coaches. Again Judge Moore was a winner, taking the cup with his four bays.

The chief feature of the fifth day was the jumping by British army officers for the Connaught Cup. Last year's winner, Lieut. Brooke, won again on his splendid brown mare, "Alice." Judge Moore had to take second place in an open harness class, 14.2-15 hands, first going to Wm. Foster's "Mel Valley King George," but he again was supreme in the park team class, taking the International Cup.

On the sixth day great crowds, both inside and outside Olympia, watched the coaching Marathon. The course was from Bushy Park to Olympia, and the prize a hundred guinea challenge cup. Thirteen coaches were entered and an hour was allowed for the journey. Judge Moore started fifth, but arrived first (though speed did not enter into the contest provided the coach was within the time limit), and won the cup. He has had wonderful success at Olympia this year. On the seventh day the same team in a ladies' driving class, driven by Mrs. Russell, took the Loudwater Cup, and the judge had further successes on the eighth day.

The Canadian Cup was the principal trophy for the ninth day of the show. This was an officers' jumping class, and after a splendid contest the cup was won for France by Lieut. J. M. du Sel.

The most stirring and wonderful display was reserved for the tenth day. The King and Queen were present, and not a seat or standing room was to be had around the whole vast amphitheatre. The royal party was received with volley after volley of cheers. A parade of officers was arranged and it was a beautiful sight to see those fine young men in their high spirited horses, proudly prancing by in all the glory of their vari-colored uniforms.

A great jumping contest between national teams for King Edward's Challenge Cup followed. The competing nations were Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States. As each officer took his fence there was a moment of silence, and if he succeeded there was a cheer; if he failed, a murmur of sympathy.

One of the French officers made a brilliant round without a fault, and his brother officers seconded him so well that France won the cup. The Russian team was second, followed by England and Canada. Lieut. Sifton and the Canadian team, and also the Americans, gave a dashing display of horsemanship, but they took the fences at far too great a speed, often with disastrous results, and speed did not count with the judges. Each team had to go twice around the course, with its hedges, gates and walls. King George's Cup for officers' individual jumping had been won by Capt. d'Exc, of Russia, on the previous day, and His Majesty presented the cup to the winner amidst the cheers of the vast audience.

A hunter contest was the feature of the tenth day. This was for three qualified hunters from one hunt. In the result Mid-Kent took first place, and the Hon. C. Sifton's team was second. The last day of the show was the most interesting of all, and a number of champion cups were awarded. The Oakland Cup for best riding horse or pony was won by a lady, Mrs. McBride on "Susannah," reserve going John Drage. The climax of all was the last event, and a big audience had assembled. This was the championship jumping class, and there were no fewer than 90 competitors. The bars were six feet high for the first jump and were gradually raised until seven feet was attained. Only one competitor could clear at that height. This mare was 23 years old, and a wonderful jumper. Two years ago at Olympia she created a record by clearing 7 ft. 4 in. The mare was "Jubilee," owned by the French government, and was ridden by Lieut. Horment.

F. DEWHIRST.



Judge W. H. Moore's Coach and Team Won in the Coaching Marathon at the International Horse Show

Stock

Pasture for Growing Hogs

Every writer on the topic for this week strongly favors pasturing hogs during the summer, even though prairie pasture has to be resorted to. Almost every grown cereal, besides rape, clover, alfalfa and the hay crops, are advised, but rape, alfalfa and oats are in greatest favor. This topic brought out a good response, and several replies are held over. It would appear that hog-raising is becoming popular, and is being conducted on the most improved methods. Do not let the discussion end with this issue, but give your views or state your difficulties as they appear to you.

The prizes have been awarded to A. V. T., Sask., a breeder of purebred swine, and A. L. D., Alta., a stockman who uses pasture extensively.

Rye, Alfalfa and Rape

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Hogs can withstand close confinement and forced feeding fairly well, but when given a large range to roam over they respond to it with rapid growth, health and vigor. The succulent growth is consumed for body maintenance, and the building of muscle, tissue and bone. A small amount of concentrated grains are fed in addition, which supply the necessary carbohydrates for the building of fat tissue as well as the production of heat and energy.

The laborentailed in taking care of a large herd of hogs on pasture is a very small item, compared with a similar herd of hogs which are closely confined. Hogs on pasture devote most of their time to grazing during the day. In the evening some grain is fed to them scattered on the ground, which they gather slowly, masticating it thoroughly. A well in the hog pasture supplies the necessary drinking water for the older pigs.

Young pigs should be liberally fed on skim-milk and swill until such time as they will make satisfactory gains on cheaper feeds. Hogs fed on high priced grains and soiling crops, combined with the large amount of labor required to take care of them, would raise the cost of production above the selling price.

For early spring pasture, I consider winter rye the best. Alfalfa ranks first for summer pasture, as it furnishes an abundant supply of leaves. The hogs like it very much. Moreover, it is a permanent pasture and a rapid grower. For late summer and fall pasture, rape is equal to alfalfa. Rape will furnish a good supply of succulent feed six weeks after seeding on a rich soil. It remains green late in the fall. When frost becomes too severe it stops growing. An acre of land will support about twelve growing pigs for the whole season, provided the pasture is divided so that two halves can be pastured off alternately.

Sask.

S. V. T.

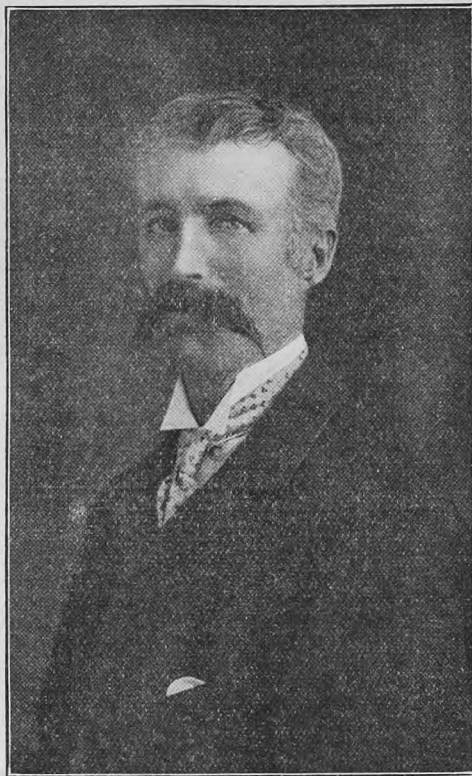
An Acre to Sixteen Pigs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Can hogs be raised cheaper with or without pasture? There is only one answer to this question. Most assuredly, by using a pasture. In planning the hog pasture each individual must be governed by his circumstances and the conditions on his farm. If one is situated in the timber or bush districts it is well to fence a field and depend upon the natural vegetation of grass, weeds, vetches, wild pea vine and roots, which grow upon all bush land. On the open prairie, where one is using every available acre for grain, a field should be fenced and sown to mixed barley and rape for pasture—an acre to every sixteen growing pigs.

It is best to divide the pasture and keep your hogs in each half week about. By using woven wire fencing, the field can be easily moved each year, and by doing this they will manure the field as well as gather their own feed. It is

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



JOHN ALSTON

John Alston is Scotch. He was born at Ayr, in the land of thistles and heather, early in the sixties, where at that time his father lived on a rented farm. It was in the lean year of 1888 that he and his wife arrived in Elkhorn, Man., with assets little above a willingness to work—and work they did, in the hotel at Elkhorn and later on the railway. Not until 1892 did he begin farming in the Estevan district, where for three years he tilled and sowed, but without a harvest. In 1895 he moved to his present farm four miles south of Prince Albert, where he farms 480 acres of rich, loamy land, practicing a four-year rotation—two years wheat, a crop of coarse grain and then summerfallow.

Ayrshire cattle are the favorites on Lakeview Farm, where at present a herd of seventeen head are kept. The foundation stock was bought from W. H. C. Willoughby, though originally they were part of the late Hon. Thos. Greenway's herd at Crystal City. These cattle have not appeared at many of the shows, but have won their share of ribbons at Saskatoon and Prince Albert when shown. His purebred Shropshires were secured from Eastern breeders, and the flock is headed by J. A. Turner's Dominion Exhibition reserve champion ram. Berkshire swine and Orpington poultry are also bred at Lakeview Farm.

"It is child's play farming in the West, compared with Scotland," says Mr. Alston. "The country and conditions are ideal for mixed farming, the soil is rich, crops mature quickly, stock are fed cheaply; in fact, anyone with a willingness to work, who will use good judgment cannot but make a success."

Mr. Alston believes only those who are ready to take an extra interest in livestock should go into purebred stock, for while the demand for purebred stuff will continue, quality will become more and more the important factor.

A director of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, director and vice-president of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society, and chairman of the trustee board in his school district, Mr. Alston is taking a prominent place in the development of agriculture, not only in his district, but in the larger field, his province.

well to keep a field of parsnips for late fall and spring pasture, allowing the hogs to root up and gather the whole plant.

Along with the pasture hogs should receive a small amount of grain, plenty of pure water and some sort of shade. If for any cause one is unable to fence a pasture, he should by all means grow some green stuff to cut and feed in the pens—all the hogs will eat.

Another good practice is to grow a supply of green feed, such as alfalfa and pea vines; also roots, such as turnips, sugar beets and parsnips, to feed during the winter. This will balance up the grain ration and keep the hogs thrifty and growing.

Alta.

A. L. D.

Protection From Flies

Within the last few days several readers have enquired for some means of keeping flies from horses and cattle. Horsemen generally prefer a good horse net to any of the solutions commonly applied to cattle. There are many specifics recommended and employed by different stockmen, but there is none yet to meet the demand for a treatment that will cost little and not

have to be applied oftener than once a week. On the contrary most of them require application daily, or oftener, involve not a little labor, and cost quite a penny in the course of a season. Since, however, no less an authority than Grisdale endorses the estimate that flies cause a loss of \$5.00 per head of cattle in the season, it is worth incurring some trouble to reduce the discomfort which results in loss of condition and shrinkage of flow.

A very satisfactory remedy requires daily application. One advertised in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is conveniently applied with a brush. It is obtainable for somewhat less than the cost of the homemade remedies. Prof. Day has recommended a mixture of lard and turpentine of the former to one of tar, mixed together and applied with a brush to the parts most subject to attack. Prof. Day has used, with very good results, a mixture composed of one part of a commercial sheep dip, 4 parts of either linseed oil or kerosene and 40 parts of water. It is put on with a pump. Prof. Day's principal ingredients and cost of the linseed oil in the mixture stand-by is: Fish oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; crude carbolic acid, 4 tables; turpentine, applied to all parts, except the head, twice a week. A correspondent of THE ADVOCATE combines several of these in a special mixture of his own, consisting of: oil, 1 quart; pine tar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; two parts of a commercial sheep dip, and 1 part of carbolic acid; this to be rubbed over the cow four or five days.

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following: Resin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, half pint; water enough to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water apply with a brush half pint per cow. At first it is necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become covered with resin; after that retouch the parts where the resin has rubbed off. A specific recommended by another correspondent, who claims that it kills every fly it touches, is equal parts crude carbolic acid, coal oil and water applied with a hand sprayer. Among these many remedies, anyone who wishes to experiment may take his choice. An objection to some of them is their stickiness, which mats the hair. In other cases, the skin of the animal is affected and becomes scurfy. These may be somewhat serious objections when treatment is continued for a length of time. Make some effort to fight the fly pest. Breed as few as you can about the buildings, keep manure cleaned away as well as possible and on no account put horse manure in the trenches behind the cattle, as we have recently seen practiced with incredible results in the way of breeding flies.

Baby Beef

A baby beef is a calf not more than 18 or 20 months old and weighing not more than 1,300 pounds. It must have quality and be in prime condition. Calves make more gain with a given amount of food than older stock. The cost of 100 pounds gain in calves as figured at Kansas agricultural college is about \$4.10, while it is nearly \$6.60 for two-year-olds. It requires 50 per cent. more food every year for a given increase in weight than it did the year previously.

The price of small cattle of high finish is practically as high as that of larger and coarser ones. Baby beef is not more common because stock raisers generally are not stock breeders. For this class of calves must be fed grain at least after weaning and, better, as soon as they will eat it. Where dairying is not practiced, the calf will have also to pay for keeping the cow a year. Calves fed on whole milk are the best for baby beef, for they are in good flesh at weaning time. A good mixture to feed calves is equal parts of bran, ground corn and whole oats, with plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. However, plenty of suitable food is produced in Western Canada.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

of the fact that valuable hints are obtained from men engaged in actual farming. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted a "Topics for Discussion" column, in order to open a channel through which farmers may communicate with other farmers as to their experiences with various farming methods, adopting and warning others of what may prove unprofitable. We invite our readers to discuss the various issues, but also suggest practical subjects on which we would like to have discussion. Under the "Farm" department we deal with cover all matters of interest to the farming industry. Letters should be sent to this office at least one week before the date of issue. They are awarded a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$1.00, awarded each week. Other letters are paid for at regular rates to

flax be harvested to best advantage. Different methods you have used and the reasons for supporting the same. Flax crop is an important one in the West and every grower should know the best way to garner it.

What details you can to indicate when to cut your wheat and oats and how to handle them. Every experienced farmer knows when to start the binder at a field, but it is difficult to give advice along this line on paper. However, the best you can. There are many new growers who are not sure about starting to cut their crops. What advice can you offer?

August 9.—How should grain be stacked? Give details as to location and arrangement of stacks to facilitate threshing, size and shape of stacks and general pointers that will assist the inexperienced to put up his grain so that it will not fall down, and also that as little grain as possible will be affected by rain and weather. Perhaps you can provide a good photograph of what you consider to be an ideal stack.

August 16.—Give our readers advice on the fattening and selling or otherwise disposing of old hens and what chickens are not required for sale as breeding stock or for your own use. What has been your experience in regard to profits from sales during the summer and fall?

Plans For Portable Granary

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The prospect of a bountiful harvest is rejoicing the hearts of the farmers of the Canadian Northwest. The prudent farmer is looking ahead and considering how he can cut, stook, thresh and haul his grain to market to the best advantage.

I think it probable that portable granaries, into which the rain can be spouted direct from the separator, will be found to be a great saving of labor and expense. These, constructed of steel or corrugated iron, are now on sale by several companies. About two years ago a correspondent of THE ADVOCATE furnished you with details of the labor and expense of making portable granaries of lumber. If you could reproduce the article to which I refer, I am sure it would be much appreciated by your readers.

Man. "AGRICOLA."

No doubt the article referred to is the one written by Wm. Hutchinson, a progressive Saskatchewan farmer, and given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of August 4, 1909. It was one of the prize articles in the topics for discussion. In accordance with the suggestion from "Agricola," this article is published again. It reads:

To the pioneer farmer—I mean the man, who, single handed, and very often only with a yoke of oxen, is transforming his 160 acres of raw prairie into a profitable farm with 50 to 60 acres sown to grain—one must consider that the careful and

economical handling of his threshed grain is a most important part of his "cares." In older settled districts where help is plentiful and where neighbors are near to handle the grain at threshing time it is no serious item. Many teams of horses generally are available and the hauling of the grain from the thresher causes Mr. Farmer no concern. It is out in the new West where there may be only one or two available ox teams at hand, where we find portable granaries are a decided success.

My portable granaries are built of one-ply ship-lap—6x6 sills, 2x6 joists and 2x6 studding. They are 10 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high to the eaves, having a roof one-third pitch covered with patent roofing. I have no door. A hole, 18 inches square, on one side of the roof, admits of entry to finally clean out the grain. The roof door, we may call it, is also covered with roofing material, and being "flushed" with the same is perfectly water proof.

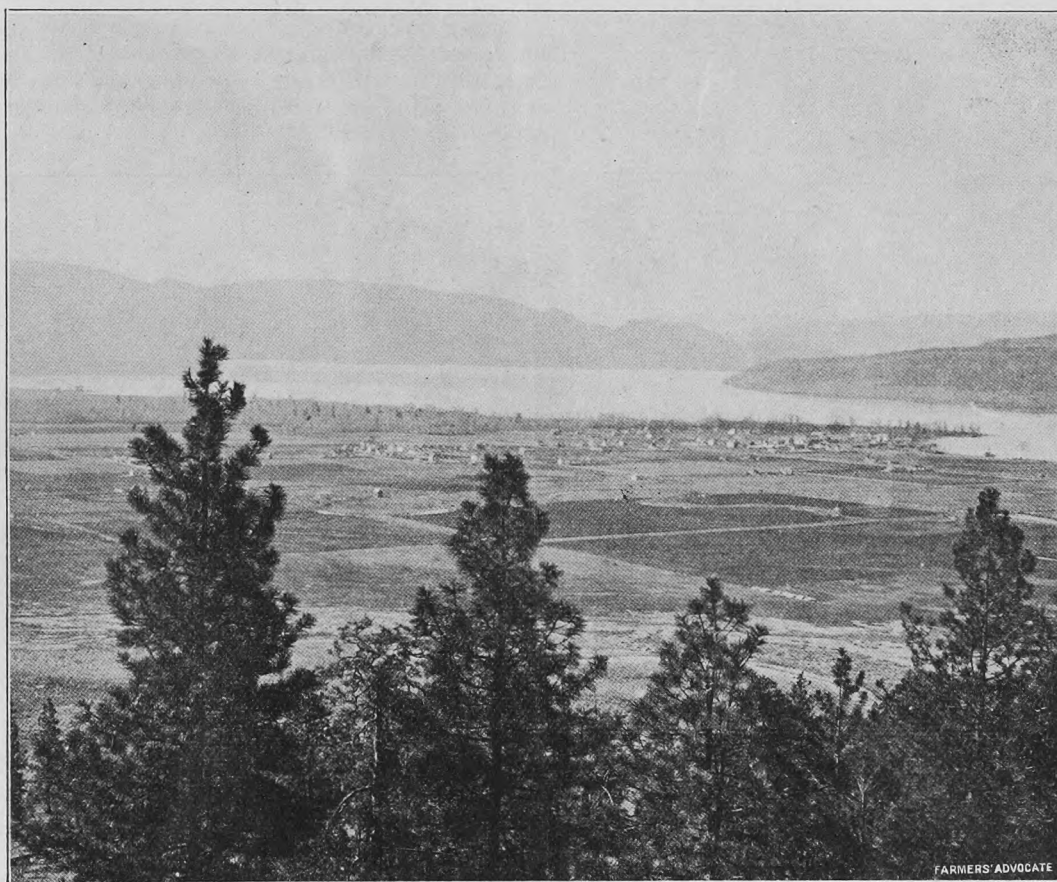
This size granary holds 750 bushels of oats, and as the hole is in the roof I can fill it to the ridge board, using the granary to its full capacity. I leave the granaries standing empty until the

now three years and have no fault to find with them.

I also have another handy contrivance used in hauling grain to the elevator. On one corner I have a small sliding door, 4x4 inches and an outlet shoot. This is fixed just "sleigh" high, including top boards. In hauling I just draw up the sleigh, pull back the door and out comes the grain—a regular little river of it. With a grain shovel I fill the sleigh box in 15 minutes, drop the small door and am off to town. No heavy sack lifting with mitts on at 20 below zero, no wear and tear in sacks. I can clean out the grain within 50 bushels.

I also have built near the house another building—granary work shop, and store shed. Here my fanning mill is housed, my seed grain carefully stored, and on stormy days 15 minutes out to the field granaries gives me a wagon box of grain. I'm back to the cleaner and the hum of the fanning mill drowns the sound of the storm, and I am plenty warm enough and fully occupied watching the plump, golden stream running from my mill, cleaned ready for the drill.

I am fully satisfied with portable granaries, but



Fertile Tract in the Kelowna District, B. C.

thresher pulls in to the stacks and when the machine is set, hook a pair of oxen to them and draw them into place. The machine I use has a Perfection high bagger. This only delivers grain to a height of 8 feet, and as my granary doors are some 11 feet from the ground I made a wooden shoot, and, after detaching the long metal grain spout from the machine, the wooden one is hooked up. A sack open at both ends, tied around the machine's grain hopper, prevents the grain spreading. When the hopper trips the half bushel the grain is delivered neatly and without any loss into the granary. This operation of fixing up is done in less than a minute.

I generally build four medium-sized oat stacks to make one setting for the machine and about sufficient to fill the granaries. When they are through, all I have to do is put on the lid and move on to the next setting. I find these granaries are a decided success. I have not to go hunting around to get neighbors to come over for two or three days, and in return having to do the same for them, and before I know who's who eight or ten days have slipped by and all I have done is monkey around with grain. There is no time in this part of the West for any regrets on days that have "slipped" by from thaw-out to freeze-up. In using portable granaries my aim was to save time and expense. I have used them

I'll build the next a little lower, say 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet to the eaves, but with the grain inlet in the roof just the same. I've seen granaries with the inlet in the end, but find they only give the farmer two-thirds of their actual capacity.

Fall Wheat a Sure Crop

Some time ago a Miami reader enquired about the possibility and advisability of growing fall wheat in that part of Manitoba. Letters were sent out, asking for the experience of persons who are known to have grown this crop. Replies received indicate that fall wheat is being grown successfully in the West.

Information received from McCormick Bros., of the Swan River Valley, includes interesting details, and may be useful to others. Following is the letter:

Fall wheat has been growing more or less successfully for six or seven years. Many hundred acres were sacrificed in experiments, and even yet some of the largest farmers cannot grow it. Like every other crop, it has its peculiarities, and requires its own kind of treatment. It likes damp soil of any kind, preferring clay. Of course, the soil in this northern country is mostly clay, and, therefore, is specially adapted to this crop. We have by extensive experiment

found out many ways of making this a sure crop. We have about sixty acres in this year, and it looks good for 40 to 45 bushels to the acre. We had about thirty acres last year that went about 45 bushels per acre. Some neighbors' crops of Turkey Red went 46, and some 47 bushels to the acre. Of course, the white variety will easily go over 50 bushels, some last year going 55, but it is not so saleable on account of its color.

There are two crops that we can grow successfully, viz., fall wheat and all kinds of clovers—Red, alsike, White Dutch and alfalfa—so that possibly our location and soil have something to do with it. In answer to your questions we cannot possibly go into details that would be a sure guide to successful growing of fall wheat on every kind of soil and conditions, as it would take a full day to cover this subject fully.

This year we have about sixty acres, and will sow every acre we can get ready this fall, as we consider it a sure crop. We can get 45 bushels on land that will yield 25 bushels of spring wheat, and on wet sour land that would not grow spring wheat, fall wheat will give a good crop; in fact, the best.

Our crop is on summerfallow, and a small part on breaking. Ordinary summerfallow, well worked down and made firm, is all right. It must not lie loose when the crop is sown. It must be nearly airtight. We might say here there is a secret in wintering perennials, or winter crops, and it is this: *Frost will not injure the roots, no matter how hard frozen, if the air is kept from the roots.* That is the reason that moist soils will winter clovers and fall wheat, while neither of them will winter on dry soils.

Some sow barley and harvest it as soon as possible, and drill in the wheat in the stubble without any cultivation whatever. We consider this the safest plan on land that is liable to winter kill. It is absolutely sure with us. The winter and spring cannot possibly kill the crop, as the stubble shades the plants and holds the moisture. They leave the stubble as high as possible.

Others have sown the wheat in the growing barley, and while not doing much harm to the barley, have had a splendid crop of wheat. It does well on breaking, but the soil must be well worked down.

Another plan that would work well on dry soils, or any land which would suffer from having the snow blown off it, would be as follows: About fifteen days before sowing the wheat, sow about half a bushel of barley to the acre, and let it grow as usual. Then at the proper time sow the wheat in the growing barley. The barley would grow to nearly full height before being killed by the fall frosts, and would hold the snow in the winter and until danger is past in the spring. This plan would, we think, insure a good crop in any soil; and would be especially adapted to southern and western Manitoba and further west.

The last week in August, or first of September, is satisfactory for seeding. We have seen it sown at all times. Some good crops have been grown from sowing very late, the growth being barely up when winter came on; but we like the earlier sowing. It can be cut that much earlier in harvest. It can be cut and harvested in time to sow again on the same land.

Very little fall wheat is winter-killed any year—not nearly as much as is usually destroyed by worms, etc., in the spring crop. When the average is about 40 bushels, there can be very little of it winter-killed. We get the same price for Turkey Red as we do for the same grade of spring wheat. In fact, the graders very seldom know the difference between spring and fall wheat. It seems the soil and climatic conditions bring the two wheats very nearly alike.

This northern country will grow fall wheat, clovers and all kinds of grasses as well or better

than any country that we know of. Alfalfa will grow anywhere. We had the finest red clover last year that we have ever seen, and it looks splendid again this year. We believe fall wheat and clover can be successfully grown as far north as Hudson's Bay. We have only to understand the needs of a crop, and then make the conditions conform as nearly as possible to these needs.

Hail Insurance

Under the head of agricultural insurance two interesting articles are given on insurance against hail and cattle insurance. It is not so very long ago that farmers were obliged, after violent hail storms, to have recourse to begging in order to survive the loss of their crops. Now there are systems of hail insurance in almost every country where destruction of crops by hail is possible. In the Argentine republic one insurance company alone in 1909 was insuring to the extent of \$34,000,000. In the United States in 1908 there were 2,000 local mutual insurance societies dealing in insurance against hail. These articles give an exhaustive account of the systems of hail insurance in vogue in the different countries, which will be of interest to Canadian farmers, especially in the Western provinces where the question is of great importance.—International Agricultural Institute Report.



Gathering hay from a well grassed slough.

Dairy

Utility of Ayrshires

Different people have different opinions as to which is the best breed of dairy cattle. No professional agriculturist is at liberty to call any one breed best. True, some breeds give better returns under certain conditions than do others, but more depends on the individuality of the animals and the strain of the breed than on the breed itself. For different conditions, different breeds may be recommended. The Ayrshire is one of the hardiest of the dairy breeds, and as a rustler is not excelled by any prominent breed. This is one of the strong points in favor of the breed, and, where pasture is relied upon to feed the herd in summer, the Ayrshire ranks high.

The breed originated, as its name implies, in a hilly section in Scotland, and no doubt the hardships experienced by the cattle during the formation of the breed, and perhaps later, are largely responsible for the breed's hardiness and foraging capabilities at the present time. No particular care was taken by the earlier breeders in Scotland in feeding and housing. The cattle were allowed to roam amongst the hills and gather their own feed, and as this went on from year to year, these hardy characteristics became intensified, and, as a result, a breed of excellent foraging character and strong, robust constitution is the result.

Mature individuals of the breed are but medium in size, but they are usually heavy milkers, and give milk containing a fair percentage of butter-

fat; and, as in other dairy breeds, high-testing individuals are to be found.

This breed is sometimes criticized for being too beefy in appearance, while by others the characteristic is looked upon as a very desirable one. In the making of the breed, one must believe that blood of the beef type must have been used. Some writers claim that Shorthorn blood was used, and other land blood was infused. Regardless, individuals show a certain beefiness, but are, at the same time, of a good form, and are heavy.

Cattle of this breed are of a good straight, square calves, well adapted for vealing purposes. Steers which make very tolerable feeders, and a point of both the feeder and the vealer.

Again, as to the appearance, it is nothing more attractive than a shire grazing peacefully in a field, in the long rows of stalls in the dairy, or patiently waiting to be milked, which is distending their well balanced udders. The alertness of appearance and the uniformity of individuals are one of the most attractive features.

But the breed is more than a display of well blended type. It is a breed showing utility; and, with its usefulness

of veal at a high value as a very valuable cattle-breeding business.—London FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Dairy Record Centers

The new extension work of the dairy division at Ottawa is causing many enquiries to be made. Officials are now located in Peterboro, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec, and at Kensington, P. E. I., with a view of

gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairying industry in the district; each such district is termed a dairy record center. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of acres cultivated and in pasture, the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years, both in these and in other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow-testing in these districts. They are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow-testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow-testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the dairy commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily or on only three days each month.

C. F. W.

* * *

Making poor butter means a hole in the purse. Sew up the rip.

* * *

Rich buttermilk means a poor butter yield. Therefore, be careful in churning.

HOME JOURNAL

Prairie

Week there have been ten in the west who have come, and only the little found after long search. They frantically sought with will be found alive. It is so off on the prairie—easy for a ally so for little children who direction and finding marks. Sometimes the sad realization hardships the pioneer has to feebly imagine the distress. They miss the child, give the and begin the search. Appalling features to the one comes up before the tion over and over. There mosquitoes, the chill of night on an unprotected head by stagnant pools or sluggish are cowardly beasts that yet ough to attack a child. y much use warning little children, shments are not preventives when ound world lies out along the for and the alluringness of exploration and gets hold on a child before he can. A few steps at a time, from one flower to a brighter one, and, all unknowing, the child is suddenly in a strange world, with no idea where home is. Eternal vigilance on the part of the mother seems the price of absolute safety and to watch a child constantly and do the house work on a busy farm is rather more than the average human being, even a woman, can perform. Some women have devised expedients which help some. In one home where there are trees around the house the children are tied to the trees by long ropes. They can swing, play in the sandheap or build houses with ease, but cannot get away. Once in a while they have to be untangled but that is a minor matter. Another plan that has worked well is to fasten a small bell to the child; not in front, where he can perhaps unfasten it or hold it to prevent ringing, but up between his shoulders, where it is safe from his fingers and not so likely to do any damage if he falls. The tinkling tells in what direction the child; is and how far from the house, while if it ceases altogether those inside know that it is time search was made at once. Perhaps some reader can supply other plans which will lessen the dangers and ease the minds of the parents.

Better Farm Life

"The real rural life problem will not be solved till we establish and build up better schools, churches and rural organizations. They must all grow together and reach the highest efficiency before we have the best that is possible in country life."

That was the text of the addresses given at Country Life Conference held at the Ames Agricultural College in Iowa. The men in attendance were from the corn-belt states, the largest numbers belonging to Illinois and Iowa. They were mostly farmers, teachers and preachers who appeared on the program, not theorists, but men who in their every-day work in rural communities had come to realize that the problem is not solved by having the farming districts ape the towns in their way of living, but by adopting methods, social and educational, which will give the people on the land exactly what they need to make their life worth the living.

The part the church and the minister can play in this development of rural resources was well

brought out by Rev. C. S. Adams, of Bement, Illinois, who had investigated conditions in forty-two districts of central Illinois. He found that only thirty-one per cent. of the rural population were church members, only nineteen per cent. went to church, and thirteen per cent. to Sunday school.

In his own district he has built up a circuit of six churches with the town church at Bement as the center. The country stations are composed of people of all denominations, who are not near enough to attend one of their own churches. They have established agricultural classes, women's clubs, mission bands, baseball teams, Sunday schools, picnics, and anything and everything that is clean and good, and that appeals to country folks longing for religion, knowledge, fun or social instincts.

A single rural church at Plainfield, Ill., has worked along the same lines for the last ten

young people has been forgotten, and the young men are interested in promoting the welfare of the community.

No Help for the Harvest Time

Already the cry is going up that the crop of 1911 is going to be too big to handle, and farmers and railroads are united in an attempt to secure men. The fact that some 50,000 settlers have come into the country since last harvest does not seem to solve the problem, for almost as many more are needed. Of course many of these have crops of some size of their own to take off, and cannot be counted in as extra help at harvest time.

So men are coming from as far east as the Atlantic. They are being coaxed from the south, and for the first time an attempt is being made to lure men from British Columbia to help garner in the grain. But while the men handle the wheat who is going to handle the men—feed them, provide them with beds and shelter? Last year when thousands of men came into the prairie provinces temporarily, as far as can be learned only about two hundred extra women came in to help take care of them. The prospects are that the proportion of incoming women to incoming men will be no greater this year than last, in spite of the efforts of governments and agencies. What can be done about it? Help cannot be manufactured; helpers cannot be compelled to come. Many a thoughtful man dreads the harvest time for his wife's sake. He will have to work hard, but he knows she will work as hard, if not harder, with less physique to endure it. The wife of the unthoughtful husband has an added burden laid on an almost unendurable load.

But if there is money to pay a woman to work, if the woman could be found, that same money spent judiciously will purchase some inanimate helpers that will do good work and never give notice or impudence. A bread mixer will mix up four, eight or sixteen loaves at a time and a man can turn it in a very few minutes, that he could spare from his day's work without missing it. If the farm boasts motor power of any kind, a washing machine can be fitted with an attachment and run that way without using anybody's time or strength. A fireless cooker would prove a treasure, saving fuel and lessening the heat of the kitchen. A homemade one will cook any stewed or boiled food and for fifteen dollars one can be bought that will roast meat and bake cakes. If nothing else can be done a big pile of wood, cut to suit the stove, will rejoice a woman's heart and save her strength, and plenty of water in a handy place will put her beyond the power of lamenting her lot. Begin to plan for the house end of the harvest now.

* * *

There is a Catholic church in Wisconsin whose pastor requires every bachelor who has reached the shameful unmarried age of thirty-five to rent two sittings in church. That is not unfair. Another church in that state reports a hundred marriageable young men, three-fourths of them over thirty, and not ten of them even "keeping company." No wonder the birth rate is falling.

* * *

By virtue of a special bylaw of the city of Winnipeg, passed by the council, Miss Mary Galbraith, assistant city treasurer, was invested with full power to act as treasurer in the absence of Treasurer Thompson. Miss Galbraith will thus have power to sign cheques or any other documents requiring the official signature of the treasurer and to take full charge of the city's finances in the absence of Mr. Thompson.

The White-Throated Sparrow

Would you feel the witching spell
Of the white throat, listen!
There are secrets he can tell
Of the marsh, and of the dell
Where the dewdrops glisten.

Poet of the brooding pine
And the feathery larches,
Dawn-lit summits seem to shine,
Lucent in each throbbing line,
Under azure arches.

All his soul a floating song,—
Sweet, too sweet for sadness,—
At his bidding, hither throng
Memories that make us long
With a plaintive gladness.

Ah, were all the woodland bare,
Should those notes but quiver,
Straight I'd see it budding fair!—
And the lilies would be there,
Floating on the river!

Lippincott's.

years under the leadership of Rev. M. B. McNutt. Instead of trying to work city plans under country conditions, there is but one religious service each week in the church itself. This is the preaching and Sunday school held on Sunday morning.

Then there are midweek meetings in the homes of the people. These are scattered over the whole parish, and are attended only by those who live near by. Other meetings of the church combine religion, social life, and something to satisfy the craving for knowledge and for fun and frolic. He has started agricultural classes, singing schools, Bible classes and even athletics. He considers a baseball game fully as uplifting as a sewing circle, and believes that the Sunday baseball problem in the country is solved by letting the farm boys have an occasional Saturday afternoon off, and a place in which to play. The results have justified his belief. The Plainfield church, which ten years ago was nearly dead, with only enough members to fill the necessary offices, with two-thirds of the Sunday school teachers coming from one family, which supplied as well most of the officers of the church, a church of 500 members has been built. A new \$10,000 brick church building has been erected, and the Plainfield church has become the center of the community socially as well as religiously. The dance hall that formerly occupied the attention of the

Hope's Quiet Hour

THE WAY OF FELLOWSHIP

It is too hot for any concentration of thought this week. If I tried to give you a talk on any subject, it would certainly be as limp as one's collar—with all the starch melted out of the ideas. So I will give you a few extracts from a very beautiful book, which was one of my Christmas presents. The book is by Rev. F. W. Drake, and is called "The Way of Fellowship."

"God has made us for Himself. That is the secret of the Way of Fellowship. Therefore God ever claims our highest. He asks that we should love Him with all our hearts, with all our mind, with all our soul and with all our strength. That is the measure of the Fellowship which He seeks. In the secret springs of will and affection, in the hidden depths of life, God seeks the steadfast response of a growing consecration. And the soul, thus aroused to the call of Fellowship, God draws ever to Himself with that unchanging love which he bears towards the least shadow of His own Divine Goodness. It is a high ideal. We need encouragement to hold it ever before our eyes. For there is no road so fraught with sorrows of disappointment, so beset with the perils of impatience and the horrors of despair, as the path of the earnest disciple who would make a whole-hearted offering of his life.

"The Spirit of God works in different ways in different souls. Each soul is of value as great as mine. Never ought I to be so conscious of the value of all other souls as when in growing penitence I bow before the Cross and adore the wonder of their redemption. Never must I be so loving, so patient, so winning in my ways. Let that be the test of my growing surrender. Does it take me out of myself? Does it make me live in God? Does it make me more tender of others for whom Christ died? The world watches us in our growing fellowship, not unkindly, but wistfully, expectantly, with an infinite hunger at its heart, and a pathetic hope that when it see us at our best there may dawn upon its gaze a vision of beauty so attractive, so compelling, that it can no longer withhold its allegiance, but must itself be taken captive by the love of God, and enter humbly on that way of Fellowship which has ever been its high destiny in the Heart of the Eternal.

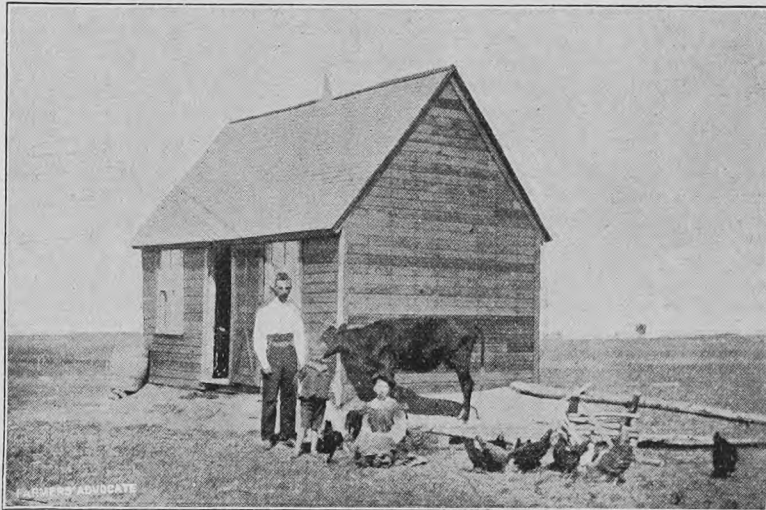
"Let each day begin with a simple act of faith in the love of God, and the atmosphere of God's love will surround us all the day. Whatever happens, God's love is the one thing each day which we will never allow ourselves to question. That is the pivot on which life hinges; that is the light which is to irradiate every dark corner; that is the driving power of our enthusiasm, the secret of our peace, the certainty of our happiness. . . . And every moment, whether of difficulty, anxiety or joy, will bear its own message of God's love. Beneath the squalor and meanness of the most miserable conditions of life, we shall detect the quiet workings of God's love, the lowly adjustment of the infinite resources of Divine pity to the needs of sinful men. God's unceasing appeal for Fellowship. There will be no failure in our response to His call, while we thus keep the certainty of His love before us day by day. We cannot fail to love Him while we remember that He first loved us."

"Prayer is conscious fellowship with God—not merely communion with God, but co-operation with God. In the neglect of this truth lies the origin of most of our difficulties about prayer. Co-operation, not compulsion, is the secret of true prayer. Often our first idea about prayer is that it means our strenuous effort to alter and change the direction of the Divine Will. We see what we need. We would impress that need upon the mind of God, and the intensity of our prayer is in proportion to our determination to bend God's Will. But prayer calls us not to compel God, but to co-operate with Him; calls us unto fellowship of will with Him. . . . If prayer, then, is not a changing of the Divine Will, where is the use, the help, the comfort of praying? If God's Will must in all events be fulfilled, would

it not be sufficient if we be dumbly resigned and bow our heads meekly before the sovereign magnificence of the Divine Will? Those questions are always being asked. And the solution lies in realizing that the essence of Prayer is Fellowship. It is the free and full entering of the human will into conscious fellowship with the Will of God. This must always involve a great effort and a continuous strain. In the prayers of Christ Himself we can see this. The very fact that He, in all His Perfection, should pray, and pray so earnestly and so often, is significant of what prayer

lifting of the will by which we desire above all things the consummate fulfillment of God's Holy Will of Wisdom and of Love. We bend all the forces of our personality that way. We will it vehemently. It is the active outgoing of ourselves with all our faculties of heart and mind and will to co-operate with God. 'Thy will be done' is the supreme prayer. . . . And the effort of my will, by God's gracious ordinance sets free the energies of the Divine Wisdom and Love. God was waiting for the submission and surrender of my human will before He could grant His full blessings. But His blessings when they are granted, will not be according to the poor measure of my own weak wisdom and love, but according to the perfect measure of His own Divine insight and infinite love. He will grant

beautiful and good, the absolute repudiation of all that is known to be wrong—that is the condition of true prayer. Thus prayer shows itself in the life and the life becomes prayer. Many of us have lives that are the brim with busy activities, out brain and soul and and feet. While we have need of quiet hours with God, the day gives us more than the merest moment to be fully devoted to Him early and late; work and duties are our mandates. But if our hearts are to the glory of God, it is the obligation of the lines that God has written. It is the measure of God. And the great stress of the moment be active yet it is work which has been dedicated and again we are acts of realization of God. Such work unites us to the ends our fellows who eternally scruple may know that such work is going on of the day, we are able to inspire of oblation and In this way the less toilers send energy of holy influence into the Fellowship proves itself very of the soul to God, the blessed converse which of eternal bliss."



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Moving the First Home



The New Home. The First Now a Stable

must mean for us. The nights spent in prayer, the hours of solitude, the agony of blood, are eloquent of the demand upon the will which true prayer must ever make, as man rises into fellowship with God. . . . Prayer is the right direction of the redeemed will. It is the up-

the best. . . . Holiness of character must be the condition of effectual prayer not, of course, consummate holiness, but a will that pursues what it knows of holiness. The desire to rise to the highest and best one knows, the real effort to identify self with all that is

Cousin Agatha

A JUNE ROMANCE
By MRS. M. H. TALLANT, Washington, D. C.

(Continued from last week)

"That night Gus told me his version of the episode. 'Dorie,' he said, solemnly. 'it's a case of love at first sight, if ever there was one. Poor old Lester is completely knocked over.' It was her voice that worked the spell. I knew Cousin Agatha had a good voice, but I had no idea she could sing like she did this evening."

"Yes, Cousin Agatha has a very fine voice, and what is more, she knows how to use it," I admitted. "What did she sing?"

Gus grinned. "O, Fond Dove! O, Fair Dove." It was a master stroke, Dorie. You should have seen old Lester's face as she sang—"My Love, he stood at my right hand, His eyes were grave and sweet, Me thought he said: 'In this far land Oh, is it thus we meet!'"

"Don't I wish I had been there," I ejaculated, brandishing my hair brush. "It is certainly a grand beginning and does Cousin Agatha credit."

"She actually made him promise to attend church on Sunday (Cousin Agatha had taken the organ in hand since her advent into the district), and he half promised to come back with us to supper," wound up Gus, triumphantly.

I rather doubted this, knowing Thomas Lester even so slightly as we did, but when Sunday came my doubts were silenced, for he not only made his appearance in the little church but he also came home with us to supper. This was the commencement of many such Sunday evenings, as well as an occasional evening during the week, when after the arrival of the piano music was the principal amusement. We studied part singing as well as solo, our four voices, Cousin Agatha's rich contralto, my soprano, Gus' tenor and Mr. Lester's bass mingling most harmoniously.

Thus the spring passed pleasantly, and as June was ushered in, Cousin Agatha's courtship seemed in a fair way toward the grand climax. It came one beautiful Sabbath night when I heard Thomas Lester ask her in a low voice to come with him to the garden gate as he was leaving for home. I gave Gus a wink and a nod, and shook

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do it. When only a young girl I used to hate to get my hands black with the blacking, so I got a small soft brush and I wet my blacking with soft water or soapy water and applied with the brush. When the stove is a little warm it dries quickly, and I take a piece of newspaper and inside of that a soft cloth and polish it. The paper protects my hand from getting black.

I, too, make comforters like Evelyn describes.

After receiving such good advice from Queen Bee I must say that I'll not be Ashamed-to-Sign any more. I'll be

Sask.

SOMETHING BETTER.

TWIN COMFORTS.

Dear Dame Durden:—At last I intend writing to Ingle Nook friends. Have been an interested reader of FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a few years and always read with pleasure the Ingle Nook letters. Some seem to fit my position in life, while others cheer me up. I sympathize with Ashamed-to-Sign. I am paddling in the same boat and find the path hard to travel. I tried working out for a number of years and always had cash on hand, but 2½ years ago twin daughters arrived here and since then I have not known the sight of it. I must not grumble, but take courage from others and bear

my cross bravely and not alone—our Father cares for us all. My twin girls are little darlings and cheer the home, so I am taking courage, hoping to be able to raise a way of earning soon. Have now got an incubator started and with that and a big garden and two tots my hands are full.

I tried the recipe of Eggless' cake No. 1, and one and all pronounced it very good. I have tried many recipes from the journal and all proved satis-

factory. Now, dear Dame Durden, as I am a new member I will close soon. Can I ask any member if they have a pattern of pants for my little girls, aged 2½ years? My address is with the editor, and if any readers come from Surrey or Ventnor I would be glad to hear from them. Wishing the paper success and Dame Durden happiness, I will sign myself

A SURREYITE.

The Western Wigwam

TONY

"Chirp! chirp! chirp!" Beatrice stood in perplexity. What could it be? She peeped behind each tree, and under every clump of moss. She turned slowly around, and near her she spied a little fluff of fur. She picked it up in her hands; then carried it tenderly home.

"Beatrice, what have you got?"

"Come and see. He is so tame."

"Where did you get him?"

Her brother took the chipmunk, while Beatrice told, in excited tones, of how she had found her pet.

"I wonder if anyone could have lost him," said Earl.

"I hope not," said Beatrice, "for I would not like to lose him so soon."

"He must belong to someone."

"Well, if we hear nothing of anyone losing him, they must not care."

Peck, as they called the chipmunk, slept that night on a soft bed of moss. He must have thought he was in his old bed, for he never gave a chirp. In the morning, he went for a play in the garden. He ate so many berries he couldn't play any more, so he went for a rest in a tree.

Nothing was seen of his former owner, until one day late in summer. A little girl was going slowly up the street, she stopped before the fence to watch the fun going on within. Her face lighted up. She stood fascinated for a moment, then went inside the gate. Peck ran to her, and she quickly picked him up. Nettie hugged him tight and cried joyfully, "Tony! Oh, Tony!" Beatrice ran to where Nettie stood. She was going to speak, when Nettie said: "Oh! Beatrice, I have been looking all over for him. He is all the pet I have, please let me have him."

Nettie did not know that a battle was going on under Beatrice's puckered up, rosy little face.

"Oh! what will I do without him?" Beatrice paused, then continued, "Yes, you can have him, if he is really yours."

Nettie threw her arms around Beatrice's neck, and the girls cried, one for the joy of finding her long lost pet; the other, because she had won the battle, although it had been hard.

The girls were soon smiling again, and Nettie joined in the game. When it was ended, Nettie took her pet home with her. But she often brought it back to play at Beatrice's place.

(By) EDITH FOLLIS (14).

A SOLDIER BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we all like it. This is my first letter to your club. I am sending a stamp for a button. I am twelve years old, and have three sisters and three brothers. My oldest brother is a soldier in England. Father has a 22 rifle, and I like to shoot gophers with it. I tried to shoot some prairie chicken with it last fall, but I couldn't get near enough. The stock is broken now, so I can't shoot any more gophers until I get a new one.

MUTTONHEAD.

P. S.—Muttonhead is what my sister calls me.

RUNAWAY OXEN.

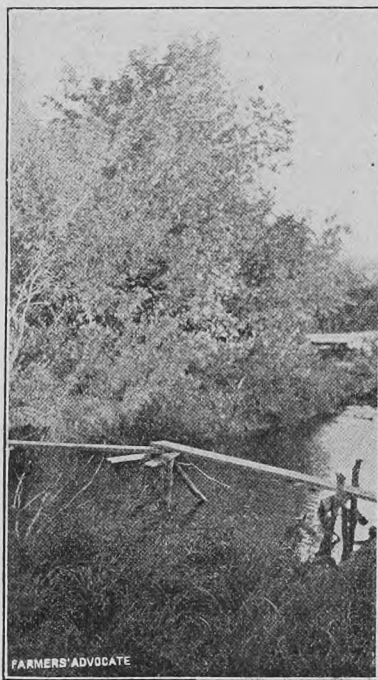
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I am seven years old. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Olive, and my brothers' names are Bruce and Malcolm. I go to school every day. There are three rooms in it. After holidays I am going in a higher room. I am going to send stamps for a button for myself. My brother wants a button too. He is six years old. Do you send

two buttons in one envelope or will I have to write another letter for him?

We have a nice hospital in this town and there is mostly a good many sick people in it.

Did any of you, Cousins, have a runaway behind a team of oxen with a yoke on? I did,—all the way down the Assiniboine hill one Christmas day. It is nearly a mile long and the oxen went so fast they couldn't stop when they got to the foot of the hill.

EVALINE GILLESPIE



The Foot Bridge

NO NAME OR STAMP

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a dairy farm one mile from the town of Estevan and one-quarter of a mile from the Souris river, right in the valley, so I have lots of fun rowing in a boat, swimming, picking strawberries, and in the winter I can fill up the spare time skating. But it is not all fun. Last winter I had to take eleven head of cattle one mile to water them, storm or shine, and I tell you there were some storms too.

I am in grade four at school and like to go very much. We are writing on our examinations now and I think I will pass into the fifth grade.

I guess I had better close now, for fear I take up too much room. Hoping this doesn't hit the wastepaper basket, I enclose two cent stamp for button.

RIVERITE.

TWO THRESHING MACHINES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I would like to join your charming club. My father has kept this paper for two years and likes it fine. I grab for the Advocate when the mail comes, to read the Wigs' letters.

We live one mile and a half from the station. My father has two threshing machines. One is a small threshing engine and separator and a big threshing engine and plowing engine with separator, a cooking and sleeping car, a six breaker and fifteen disking plows. He has been breaking all spring.

I will enclose an envelope and stamp for a button. I am fourteen and I wish to correspond with any girl of my own age in Saskatchewan.

IDA IDAHO.

A NICE LITTLE SISTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to you, so I will not write a very long one this time. I live three miles from town and drive to school every day. I am now in grade four. My little sister is going to next year. She is five years old. Her name is Beryl, but we call her Tootsie. We play together every Sunday we go to church.

We have a pony and two little cows. I take lessons for riding. Good-bye.

NO

Dear Old... write a few... wrote I sent... button, but I don't... send it this time... earache, so I had... long. I have a dog... name is Martha, a... little cousin his name... is getting to be... Don't you think... pretty bad? I have... and a cat that... Two died so... left. There is a... cream social here... I am going to... many of the W... I like to and have... Grimm's Fairy... Daughter, Stories... Alice in Wonderland... Queen Bee and Bus... others. My hand... that I must close.

A READER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to you for a long time, but I will write now. I was busy yesterday, because it was a wet day. I have one cat and one dog. The cat's name is Muffet, and the dog's name is Collie. He is a very good dog, and he likes to drive cattle. My studies at school are reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, composition, writing letters and music. I am in grade IV. My teacher is reading a story book to us now; it is called The Children of the New Forest. I have not had many books yet. I have read Tony the Tramp, Beautiful Joe, Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm, Water Babies, Birds' Christmas Carol, Little Tom the Chimney Sweep, Black Beauty, Good Wives, A Girl of Ten Thousand. I cannot remember the rest.

AUTUMN LEAF.

LIKES THE WIGWAM BEST

Dear Western Wigwam:—This is my first letter to your interesting club, so I will try and not take up too much of your valuable time. I belong to several other clubs, but I must say I like the Wigwam best. I lived in Ontario for fourteen years, but now I live in Saskatchewan, and I think it beats Ontario all to pieces. I have never seen one of your buttons, but after reading letters from those who have seen them and have written to the club I fancy they must be very pretty. I am enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, which I hope will bring me one soon. Thanking you in advance, I will now say good-bye to you and my other cousins, and will sign myself as—

BLUE-EYED GIPSY.

THE BLIND CHILD

I know what Mother's face is like. Although I cannot see: It's like the music of a bell, It's like the way the roses smell— It's like the secrets fairies tell— All these it's like to me.

I know what Father's face is like, I'm sure I know it all: It's like his step upon the stair, It's like his whistle on the air, It's like his arms that take such care, And never let me fall.

So I can tell what God is like, The God whom no one sees: He's everything my mother means, He's everything my father seems, He's like my very sweetest dreams, But greater than all these. —EMILY SARGENT LEWIS, in "The Little Singer and Other Verses."

YOUR hands come in contact with all kinds of germs. "SNAP" is antiseptic. It kills germs and removes dirt and stains. At all dealers—



63w

CREAM DAY

RMING

LOVER OF THE FARM.

FROM OLD LONDON

A Good Day's Sport

TELL ABOUT CHINA AND AFRICA

ROBIN HOOD.

NINETY ACRES OF POTATOES

WILD GOOSE.

A FINE PICNIC

I like all kinds of engines.

Alta

IAGOO.

A STRONG DOG

PRAIRIE THORN.

A PEEP INTO A HOMESTEADER'S SHACK

By I. S. Broadbent

Decorating the walls was "Choice Brick-a-Brack,"
Much the same, I opine, as in other
men's shack—

CARRY A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CATALOGUE AND PRICES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

(Continued from June 21)

XIII. JUNE

OLD ROSES WORTH GROWING

June 8. The first rose—only the frail, briery, Harrison's yellow, that came overseas in 1830, and still lingers in old gardens, but a June rose nevertheless.

The garden of the long walk is all aflame with the oriental poppies, and the fall planted Shirleys, as if kindled by them, are carrying the fire line quite down to the sun garden, the deep-red color paling through all shades of scarlet, rose, and pink to bluish-edged white. The poppy, though brief of days, is the garden hypnotist. Look steadily at a mass of these glowing flowers blending their multicolors in the full sunlight. At first their brilliancy is blinding; then as the petals undulate on the slender stems, your attention is riveted as if a hundred eyes returned your gaze, and drowsiness steals over you, for each flower bears the spell of the hypnotic pod, whose seeds bring sleep.

* * * * *

"Why does the pine tree moan?" asked the poppy.

"It does not," answered the grass that crept about the pine's roots. "That is its way of breathing."

"I make oblivion," said the poppy.

"And I love," said the rose.

"Are they not both the same?" asked the tall white pine, stooping to shake the dew from its slender fingers.

* * * * *

In these days the morning scent lies heavy, and even the grass yields it. The mixed grasses of the early meadows are more fragrant than the later. The perfume of the vanilla grass is ravishing, while the stiff, stark timothy seems more like straw. Now among the outdoor sounds, bird music at its height and the babbling notes of the early nestlings, comes a new tone, the voice of the lawn mower. If you listen to it sympathetically, you will find it has a various vocabulary and that its moods may be easily interpreted by the human ear.

If the grass is of the right height and condition for the cutting, then is the machine happy, cheerfully talkative, easily garrulous. If, however, the turf is over-long and wet, the accents are thick and choked as if its throat needed clearing. If one wheel is on the narrow border and the other on the walk, there is a rasp of protest and a complaining tone denoting a limping gait; while if the machine is banged heedlessly against tree trunk or porch steps, recoil both mental and physical is suggested by the angry growl and whirr.

All garden tools have speech if the ear is keyed to hear it. The shove-hoe working on the gravel path can voice whether it is seriously searching out weeds or merely shuffling irresponsibly about. And the same tale is told by the common hoe in the cornfields.

The garden history of June would still be in many volumes if there were no roses, but as it is, all else must give place to the head of a family that also yields us strawberry, peach, pear, plum, apple, and many of the most useful shrubs.

The scarlet poppies of early June introduce a color that seems to belong with the flowers of midsummer and appears out of place among the more delicate hues of the early garden, even as the scarlet tulip looks gaudy in contrast with the narcissi and iris, though perhaps for well blended richness the hardy flowers of June will match those of any season. The larkspurs, ranging from white through sky and mazarine blue to a metallic purple; Canterbury bells of a fine porcelain opaqueness, white, lilac, rose and purple; columbines

of every solid color and the white-lined varieties, too, that suggest the fairylike blossoms wrought by skilful glass blowers; lemon-yellow day lilies that make a brave showing against a background of copper beech branches; peonies like great roses, beginning in May, with the crimson Jacqueminot color; spires of old-world foxglove, four feet tall, swaying above the golden glow of hardy coreopsis; and mats of sweet William, white, pink, crimson, pheasant's eye, and harlequin, that crowd the fringed clove pinks almost out of the border. Then, too, there is a day edition of the yellow evening primrose, and honesty (lunaria), the herb of magic, in three tints—white, lavender and purple.

All these flowers are, of course, improved by frequent re-sowing and re-setting, and by having ample elbow room, and yet nowhere do they seem so typical, so gracefully lovable, and so wholly what hardy folk should be, as in the bit of the old border that we have not yet disciplined, where the soil is completely hidden by a tangle of poppies, sweet William and foxgloves.

A book of praise might be written to hardy shrubs. June may claim many that in late seasons overflow from May—the newer lilacs (though they are never so satisfactory as the old, that, straggling into the hedges may be gathered by the armful), spireas, snowballs, Carolina alspice and syringas, while Deutzia, hydrangea, and althea carry the shrub flowers well on toward autumn.

Few things are so permanently satisfactory about the home acres as shrubs; and the commuter's wife may find refuge, likewise her table decorations, in them when mischance overtakes more delicate flowers.

"Shrubs are an awful bother to trim, aren't they?" said the Lady of the Italian Garden, yesterday, on making the first call after her summer entry at The Bluffs, and professing astonishment at the number of our pickable flowers.

"We set out a lot two years ago," she continued, "and certainly should have flowers this spring, but you see the fault all lies in the trimming. The landscapist that started us off, said of course the gardener would know which ones had to be trimmed in the spring, and which at midsummer. But it seems he got mixed, and balled the thing up, so the first year there was not so much as a sprig of bloom, and hardly a leaf."

"Last fall, when we hired your Chris, as second gardener for the outdoor things, I particularly charged him to find out which was which, and remember it. Instead, to make things sure, he has shaved 'em off all alike, round as cheeses and the twigs as short as my French poodle's hair when he's clipped for summer. Yes, my dear, not a bud left on the rhododendrons, two hundred bushes of them arranged with rocks behind to make a ravine effect on the left side of our lawn by the grand drive. All connected, too, for lighting 'em with electrics. It is simply maddening. Jenks-Smith has just bounced him, and we've got to fill in the ravine with cannas and coleus. The landscapist was up yesterday, fifty dollars every time he comes, and he was shocked, and says the scheme is wholly inconsistent. But what can we do?"

"Perhaps your husband would come over some evening and suggest something, not in the way of business—just an informal call, you know—for those poor clipped things look like left-over Christmas greens. How do you manage your pruning now?"

I smiled internally as I thought of Chris, and told her that the old shrubs had largely taken care of themselves, except for a little shortening of straggling branches and cutting out of the

old wood as fresh growth replaced it, and we expected that the new shrubs would do likewise.

Then, too, I said that we do like father's old woman patient over on the charcoal hill. She had only six shrubs, and yet her little dooryard seemed overflowing with bloom. When people stopped to ask how she pruned to get so many blossoms, she answered, "Prune? Pickin' constant and givin' away, is the naturalest sort o' prunin,' I reckon."

Of course Mrs. Jenks-Smith did not believe me, however.

"I know very well that you've got some secret about gardening that you won't tell."

"You are partly right," I assented, wearily. "Yes, there is a secret, but I'll tell it to you willingly, and in it also lies the reason why we let Chris go. 'First, be sure what you want, and then do it yourself, or at least see it done.'"

"Is that a rebus?" queried Mrs. Jenks-Smith, wrinkling her brows. "Ah, yes, I understand. But, my dear woman, it's impossible! Me stand out in the sun! Me cut flowers to give away! It would ruin my social position. Then the manicure says that arranging flowers is so bad for the fingers and greens the nails, and that I shouldn't even do that, for I must have good hands; I've got so many new rings, you know. Jenks-Smith gives me one every time he makes a coup."

* * * * *

June 10. The fuchsias that I planted two weeks ago in the shady corner between the end of the rose arbors and the bank are doing finely. I wonder why this flower is so neglected. True, the country women often cherish a plant or two on the porch in company with the oleander, night-blooming cactus, and tub of amaryllis. It is also used in filling window boxes, but it has almost wholly departed from the gardens. Fuchsias when well grown and trained against a wire screen are not only one of the most graceful and decorative outdoor plants, but when gathered on long sprays and arranged either in vases or laid on a white cloth as a table decoration, seem fairly to drape themselves under one's fingers. The plants also are easy to keep from year to year in a light cellar or flower pit, and by cutting them back in spring, they make vigorous and almost vinelike growth. Storm King, Elm City, Surprise, and Mrs. Marshall are among the best, fairly covering themselves with scarlet, magenta, or rose and white flowers.

I gathered the first real bouquet of roses this morning—splendid Jacqueminots, a few clear pink Anne de Diesbachs, and half a dozen moss buds and heavy tinted leaves from a bush that was very old even when father bought the place, and being ungrafted and on its own root has kept perpetual youth by aid of new suckers. It is always best when possible to plant ungrafted roses. Our seasons are so variable that in spite of covering, all but the sturdiest bushes are liable to die down below the graft; flowerless briars spring up undiscovered, so that the untutored may cherish them a whole season.

Of course no other flower can compete with the rose, except perhaps the carnation; that, owing to its qualities of endurance and fragrance, rich, vivid or delicate coloring, is almost an equal. The greenhouse rose and the rose of the American garden are almost two different flowers, however. Of course, in England, with its humidity that always veils even though it does not obscure the sun's intensity, the outdoor conditions are more even and like those of a greenhouse. There the roses even of cottage gardens are perfect, thick-fleshed, and sturdy, while the climate allows Gloire de Dijon and Marechal Neil to festoon second story windows unchecked, in company with white jasmine; and Marie Van Houtte, a tea rose, grows to the size of a great lilac bush.

Those who plant their rose garden with the memory of English roses blending with their dreams must be disappointed, as well as those who read the English garden papers telling of gathering La France buds outdoors in January, and then start out thinking to do likewise by buying the latest offerings of the "Yellow Journal" catalogues.

Of course the new bushes that we

set out last fall will only show the colors and yield a few tardy buds in June, and it takes at least a two-year trial of a bush to prove its hardiness, color, fragrance, and vigor of growth. But my present hope is in the fact that are proven, and as the friends who have small gardens shall make a list of them, I shall always asking for the plants that are "not only hardy, but also beautiful."

Some of the names like the white petals, and that Dr. grown trained rose arboring Victor thornless favorite in the others are have borne the of years—the of itself from the faithful, satisfied only deep, rich boughs in white and two sprays of soapbuds, while in return apronsful, yes, roses.

June 14. As I was preparing making ready for the beginning, by and there, and were well supported by the others should come at its height, I heard that seemed to come in the direction of the

I hastened down to have already transplanted and wild plants to the and the trees and bushes nesting birds that I knew to attract unregenerate on egg hunts bent, so that on Trim had been frequent patrol the place on Saturday and June.

Guided by the voices, I soon came upon a group of perhaps a dozen females standing about a stunted maple, gesticulating wildly. At the moment I appeared, as if obeying a signal, they sank to the ground in unison like a band of conspirators on the stage, and there remained squatting uncomfortably, the grass being deep and soaking wet, while they gazed at the maple.

For a moment I was nonplussed. The women ranged from youngish to middle-aged, the chief conspirator (I judged her to be the chief because she stood up and pointed, though not with a dagger) was perhaps fifty; tall, lean, thin in the legs and hair, but wearing an untrimmed sailor hat, and a very short divided bicycle skirt. She carried a book and an opera glass, while a luncheon box was hung over one shoulder. Then I saw that all the others were equipped in a similar manner. As I went forward to warn them away, I heard the voice of the chief say:

"Ladies, in that tree is the clay-lined nest of a woodthrush. The mother bird is now brooding. In a few moments, when you have observed her patient immobility, I will see whether the nest contains eggs or young birds; if the latter, we may hope to observe the method of feeding and home sanitation practiced by our feathered little sister in the bush."

"Not while Barbara and six dogs are on the premises," I thought. Then the whole thing flashed across my intelligence. The conspirators were doing a Cook's Tour in Birdland! For a moment I expected to see the group arise solemnly, take hands and dance around the chief, singing: "Follow the man from Cook's," then I took action, steadying my voice, and using father's pacific formula for such cases.

"You probably are not aware that you are trespassing, but this is private ground," my voice becoming more emphatic as I saw that the thrush had left the nest, and was summoning assistance by means of her cluck of alarm, which was instantly answered by the nearby robins' "quick, quick," the veery's "whew" from the woods, the catbird's "miou" from the garden, as well as a chorus of others.

(To be continued)

MARKETS

Prospects brightened somewhat when heavy rains were reported from parts of the West. Appraisals of the world are on the whole, while the wheat in the prairies is not so good the old quality that to obtain. Until Friday nearly all America. In fact, when the wheat was slightly better, it was quiet and strengthening. Cooler weather, and the recent dry, hot weather, while it was felt in Canada, indicate that there have been many. The rise in the price of oats, holds the advance for oats. Barley was firm and little demand. About 62 cents for the cash prices are a little higher, but the price of the wheat is very unsteady. Cattle about the middle resulted in a slump for the well finished specimens remained fairly good. In Ontario, and it is the next few weeks will see the stock from that quarter sold firm at \$7.25.

GRAIN

Markets have been very quiet all the past week. The rain and cooler weather eased the situation where drought was in evidence. According

to Jas. Richardson & Sons very conflicting reports are current and the situation is doubtful. Under date of July 13 they say:

There seems to be a persistent effort in the south to develop bad crop news. Some comment about rust in the Northwest came up over the Chicago wire today, and later advices contradicting same. There has been no definite advices of any kind of rust in the Canadian Northwest as yet. Good harvesting news has been received from Russia. 111,000 bushels wheat were delivered into the clearing house today. The demand for the lower grades of cash wheat is not so strong. The oat options were strong early in the session but worked off a little towards the close, and there is very little demand for the lower grades. 92,000 bushels of oats were delivered into the clearing house this date. Barley sentiment is a little weaker, although it holds up strong across the line. Chicago malting closed 75 to 117; Minneapolis, 85 to 105. There was a little trading in cash flax here today around the 200 mark.

AMERICAN CROP REPORT.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the relative per cent. of crop condition to that of a perfect crop is as follows.

CROP CONDITION, JULY 1.

CROP	1911	1910	Ten-yr. Av.	June 1, 1911
Winter wheat	76.8	81.5	81.4	80.4
Spring wheat	73.8	61.6	87.8	94.6
All wheat	75.6	73.5	84.4	86.1
Corn	80.1	85.4	84.7	85.7
Oats	68.8	82.2	86.3	85.7
Barley	72.1	73.7	87.9	90.2
Rye	85.0	87.5	90.8	88.6
Potatoes	76.0	86.3	90.4	88.6
Flax	80.9	65.0	87.8	88.6
Hay	64.9	80.2	85.7	76.8

WINNIPEG CASH

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	96½	96½	97½	96½	95½	95½
No. 2 Nor.	93½	93½	94	93½	92½	92½
No. 3 Nor.	91	91½	91½	90	89½	89½
No. 4.	85	85½	86	85	84	84
No. 5.	81	81	81	80	79½	79½
No. 6.	75	75	75	72½	71½	71½
Feed	62	62	62	61	60	60
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	37½	37½	38½	38½	38½	38½

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
July	96½	97	97½	96½	95½	96½
October	92½	93	93½	92½	91	91½
December	91½	92	92½	91½	90½	90½
Oats—						
July	37½	37½	38½	38½	38½	38½
October	39½	39½	40½	40	40	40½
Flax—						
July	199	201	175	199	202	205
October	185	186	185	185	180	184

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago—						
July	83½	83½	88½	88½	85½	86
September	90½	90½	90½	89½	87½	87½
December	93	93½	93½	92½	90½	90½
Minneapolis—						
July	97½	97	97½	95½	94½	95½
September	97½	97½	98½	96½	94½	95½
December	98½	98½	99½	97½	96½	96½
New York—						
July	93½	94½	94½	93½	91½	91½
September	95½	95½	95½	94½	92½	93½
December	98	98	98½	97½	95½	96½
Duluth—						
July	98½	98½	99½	99	97½	98½
September	98½	98½	99	97½	96	96½

DULUTH FLAX

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	208	208	205	206	206	205
September	205	207	206	206	205	205
December	197	197	199	197½	197	197

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Manitoba No. 1 Nor	113½	112½	Exhausted			
Manitoba No. 2 Nor	106½	106½	106	106½	107½	107½
Manitoba No. 3 Nor	Exhausted					
July	99½	98½	98½	99½	99½	98½
October	97½	97½	97	97½	97	96½
December	95½	98	97½	98	97½	98½

The estimated yields for 1911 are obtained by applying to the average yields (5 year average) the ratio of the July 1 conditions to the average conditions on July 1, for the past five years. The following table gives the approximate yields:

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		
	1911 Indicated by condition	1910. Final	1906-1910. Average
Winter wheat Bus.	14.6	15.8	15.5
Spring wheat "	11.8	11.7	13.5
All wheat "	13.5	14.1	14.7
Corn "	25.5	27.4	27.1
Oats "	23.2	31.9	28.4
Barley "	20.9	22.4	24.8
Rye "	15.5	16.3	16.4
Potatoes "	81.7	94.4	96.9
Flax "	8.6	4.8	*9.9
Hay tons	1.08	1.33	1.41

The conditions of the oat crop is low, according to another part of the report. In some states the estimated percentage condition is as high, or even higher than for same date a year ago, but the average is considerably lower, giving a total estimate of the average of all states of 68.8, for July 1, 1911, and 82.2 for same date, 1910.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This year.	Last year.
Wheat—		
1 hard	3,367.10	22,510.30
1 Nor.	899,215.40	1,001,756.20
2 "	1,385,738.30	831,113.10
3 "	838,211.30	383,869.40
No. 4.	264,048.40	163,957.00
No. 5.	108,303.00	61,079.50
Others	538,904.20	521,277.50

Last week	4,037,788.50	2,985,564.20
Previous week	3,864,206.50	2,903,788.20

Increase..	173,582.10	81,776.10
Shipments his year.	857,304	
Shipments last year	486,422	
Oats.	3,560,009	3,086,952
Barley	207,448	344,557
Flax.	124,524	68,482

Oats.	517,053
Flax.	12,882

LIVESTOCK

Prices went down a little for cattle last week, but hog figures hold strong. Stall-fed steers and heifers now are a thing of the past. On Wednesday and Thursday shipments were liberal and there were some choice quality. The top price was \$5.50, while the average ran down around \$5.00, or lower.

Rice & Whaley's weekly letter, dated July 13, reads:

The expected happened. Yesterday's liberal supply of cattle gave the packers the first opportunity of price cutting they have had the past two weeks, and the way they wielded their axes brought prices down with a thud. The biggest take off was on the common and medium kinds, and the offerings were mostly of that class. Values on this kind could easily be called 50 cents per hundred lower than last week. There was a good demand for some well finished steers and heifers, but they were conspicuous by their absence. Barring one small choice bunch of cattle that sold for 6 cents off car weights, the top cattle sold around \$5.25, with the bulk of the receipts changing hands at \$4.25 to \$4.75. The market was dull and draggy from start to finish, and a further take off is looked for as the supply of common and medium kinds increases. Some 800 range cattle have been on the market the past week, most of which came direct to the packers. Those on sale sold around \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Hog demand continues strong, yet little or no change in the market quotations. Prices remain firm at \$7.25, with light cutting on roughs and stags. There are no sheep and lambs on sale worth mentioning. Best fat sheep quotable from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Veal calves strong at \$6.00 to \$6.50 for choice kind.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Steers and heifers, choice, 1,200 lbs. and over..	\$5.25 to \$5.75
Good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs.	4.75 to 5.00

Common butcher stock..	4.00 to 4.25
Stockers and feeders ..	3.50 to 4.00
Good fat cows	4.25 to 4.75
Common fat cows.	3.75 to 4.00
Canners.....	2.75 to 3.25
Choice bulls.	3.50 to 4.00
Common bulls.	2.75 to 3.00

Choice milkers and spring-ers (each).....	35.00 to 45.00
Common cows (each) ..	20.00 to 30.00
Veals, choice	6.00 to 6.50
Veals, common heavy.	5.00 to 5.50
Hogs, select bacon.	7.00 to 7.25
Hogs, good	6.75
Sheep.	5.50 to 6.50
Lambs, per lb.08 to .10

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. Weight	Price.
399	Hogs	226	\$7.25
157	"	218	7.15
22	"	292	7.00
3	"	317	6.50
8	"	450	6.25
1	"	400	6.00
2	"	500	5.00

Cattle—

9	Cows	1050	5.00
1	"	1150	4.55
1	"	960	4.00
3	"	1167	3.50
1	"	950	3.25
1	"	1000	2.50
2	Bulls	1450	4.50
3	"	1300	4.00
8	"	967	3.50
2	"	1250	3.00
10	Calves.	202	6.75
4	"	200	6.50
33	"	157	6.00
2	"	243	5.50
6	"	392	4.25
2	Cattle.	1538	5.25
40	"	1011	5.15
45	"	950	5.00
11	"	944	4.75
21	"	925	4.60
4	"	956	4.50
26	"	971	4.25
4	"	825	4.00
3	"	725	3.50

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Cattle—beef \$4.85 to \$7.00; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$5.90; western steers, \$4.60 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

Hogs—light, \$6.35 to \$6.77½; mixed, \$6.30 to \$6.80; heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.77½; rough, \$6.10 to \$6.35; good to choice heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.77½; pigs \$5.75 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.45 to \$6.65.

Sheep—native \$2.60 to \$4.65; western, \$3.00 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.00 to \$7.10; western, \$4.50 to \$7.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—	
Sour, per pound butterfat.	.17 to 18c.
Sweet,	25c.
Butter—	
Creamery, fresh, in boxes.	18½ to 19½c.
" " bricks	21 to 22c.
No. 1 dairy	15 to 16c.
No. 2 dairy	13 to 14c.
Lower grades.	8 to 10c.
Cheese—	
Manitoba make.	10½ to 11c.
Eggs—	
Fresh gathered	17 to 18c.
Meats—	
Cured ham, per lb.	16½c.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
Dry, salted sides, per lb.	12½c.
Beef, hind quarters, per lb.	12½c.
Beef, front quarters, per lb.	9c.
Mutton, per lb.	12½c.
Pork, per lb.	11c.
Veal, per lb.	11c.
Hides and Wool—	
Hides, country cured, per lb.	.8 to 9c.
Lamb and sheep skins (clipped)	10 to 20c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 12c.
Feed—	
Bran, per ton	\$18.00
Shorts, per ton.	20.00
Chopped barley, per ton.	25.00
Chopped oats, per ton.	26.00
Chopped barley and oats.	25.00
Hay—	
No. 1.	11.00
No. 2.	10.00
No. 3.	9.00
Timothy—	
No. 1	16.00
No. 2.	15.00
No. 3.	14.00
Potatoes—	
Per bushel, in car lots	\$1.25
Per bushel, farmers' loads	1.50

Field Notes

The Show at Winnipeg

Winnipeg's twenty-first annual industrial exhibition got into full swing the three last days of last week. The huge grandstand that was burned to the ground but six days previous had been replaced by a better one, though roofless, in that time. By Saturday night the stalls and pens were filled with livestock and judging had been done in dairy products and poultry, as well as in most of the fine arts departments.

Everything considered it is one of the best exhibitions yet held in the big prairie city. Every farmer who has a love for live stock has his fancy met. The motor contest is bigger than ever, while the entire south side of the grounds from the main drive to the fence is filled with engines and other machinery of interest to the prairie farmer. The automobile show has justified its existence as part of the exhibition. Almost all the leading firms are represented and crowds spend part of their time examining the several dozens of different machines. The horse races, too, have been good. Big stakes are up and in most of last week's races there were close finishes.

But chief of all as a real attraction that sets the people talking is the "birdman," F. Coffyn. He has been more successful than was Ely last year. This can be explained largely by the fact that he has a superior machine. He also has struck more favorable weather for flying. The ease with which he rises and soars, and, after a few minutes, alights again shows he has perfect control of the machine. Nevertheless he has cramped quarters in which to settle on mother earth and a treacherous wind easily could cause trouble.

During the week the live stock classes will be judged, beginning on Monday morning at 10.00 a.m. with the swine, and in the afternoon with sheep and light horses. Heavy horses and cattle classes are judged on Tuesday and Wednesday. Full particulars will be given next week.

Following are the men who place the ribbons: Sheep and swine, R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, Ont.; dairy cattle, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont.; beef cattle: Shorthorns, Chas. Bellows, of Maryville, Mon., and other beef breeds, Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn.; horses: Clydesdales and Shires, C. F. Curtis, of Ames, Iowa; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks, W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatoon; heavy harness and saddle, Dr. F. S. Greaside, of Guelph, Ont., and roadsters, Dr. G. A. Routledge, of Lambeth, Ont.

Most of the exhibitors were referred

to in last week's issue. There are few to add to the list. Andrew Graham has arrived with some of his fine Clydesdales. In the cattle classes the herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., will make things interesting for the Jersey men. W. J. McComb, of Beresford, again has out his Red Polled herd.

At the poultry yards the largest exhibit on record for Winnipeg is to be seen. W. Martin, secretary of the Winnipeg Poultry Association and superintendent of the poultry department at the show, says that this year surpasses all former exhibitions, both in quality and quantity. There are upwards of 300 more exhibits this year than last. Several carloads of poultry from the United States form a feature worthy of note.

The laying competition is an interesting feature, and should prove valuable as a guide to prospective poultrymen in choosing a utility breed. The competition opened July 6, with eight pens of layers in the contest. These are composed of six hens to each pen. The breeds represented are Black Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. This is the first contest of its nature held in Western Canada. The purpose is to show the profits from fowl as egg producers, to know if they pay for the feed they eat. Strict account is kept of all feed consumed by each pen, and a record kept of the eggs laid, both of number and weight. The results will be scored and prizes awarded the closing day of the exhibition.

Judging commenced on Saturday morning, when A. Driversredt, of Buffalo and George Wood, of Winnipeg, found a heavy task before them. Among those winning prizes are J. H. Warrington, E. G. Roberts, F. W. Neisman, W. A. Hoyt, A. E. Shether, R. Miller, J. W. Higginbotham, F. Sparks, F. J. Shipland, W. R. Pickard, Kennedy & Irwin, H. A. Gilrain, H. Smyth, A. H. Pearson, W. J. Cooper and W. J. Currie. Particulars will be given next week.

The brake test part of the motor competition has been completed, and now the 31 engines are called upon to show what they can do at plowing virgin prairie. An illustrated write-up of this big contest will appear as soon as details of the score can be secured.

JUDGES AT REGINA

Following are the livestock judges for the Dominion Exposition, to be held at Regina, July 31 to August 12: Clydesdales—Albert Ness, Howick,

Que.; John A. Boag, Queensville, Ont. and Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Alta.

Percherons—Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Shires, grade, heavy draft and agricultural horses—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

Heavy draft specials—Dean W. J. Rutherford, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Light horses, breeding classes—John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Harness classes—W. J. Black, principal Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Stark, Toronto, Ont., and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Ponies, breeding classes—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Saddle horses and hunters—E. A. Craddock, Stonehenge, Sask.

Shorthorns—H. Smith, Exeter, Ontario; A. E. Meyer, Guelph, Ontario, and W. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

Other beef breeds—Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

tendency of fairs and institutes, the post left open by Mr. Craig's appointment. To fill Mr. Lewis' place, Angus McKenny has been brought from Essex, Ont.

The new weed inspector is a thorough agriculturist. He graduated from Ontario College. Since then he has been in charge of the provincial high school examination. He has done much for the farmers of Ontario and can be depended upon in Alberta.

At the Provincial Exhibition held July 10, it was not all that could be expected. The directorate are of the opinion that the success of the exhibition was the banner year for the Arts and Crafts Association. The opening day was a very able, both in the evidence.



Getting the Engine Ready for the Brake Test at the Winnipeg Competition

Holsteins and Red Polled—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont.

Sheep, long wool—Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Sheep, short and medium—John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Swine—C. M. MacRae, Ottawa, Ont.

NEW OFFICIALS IN ALBERTA

Following the selection of H. A. Craig as superintendent of demonstration farms in Alberta, come other appointments. C. E. Lewis, who has been weed inspector for a couple of seasons, has been promoted to the superin-

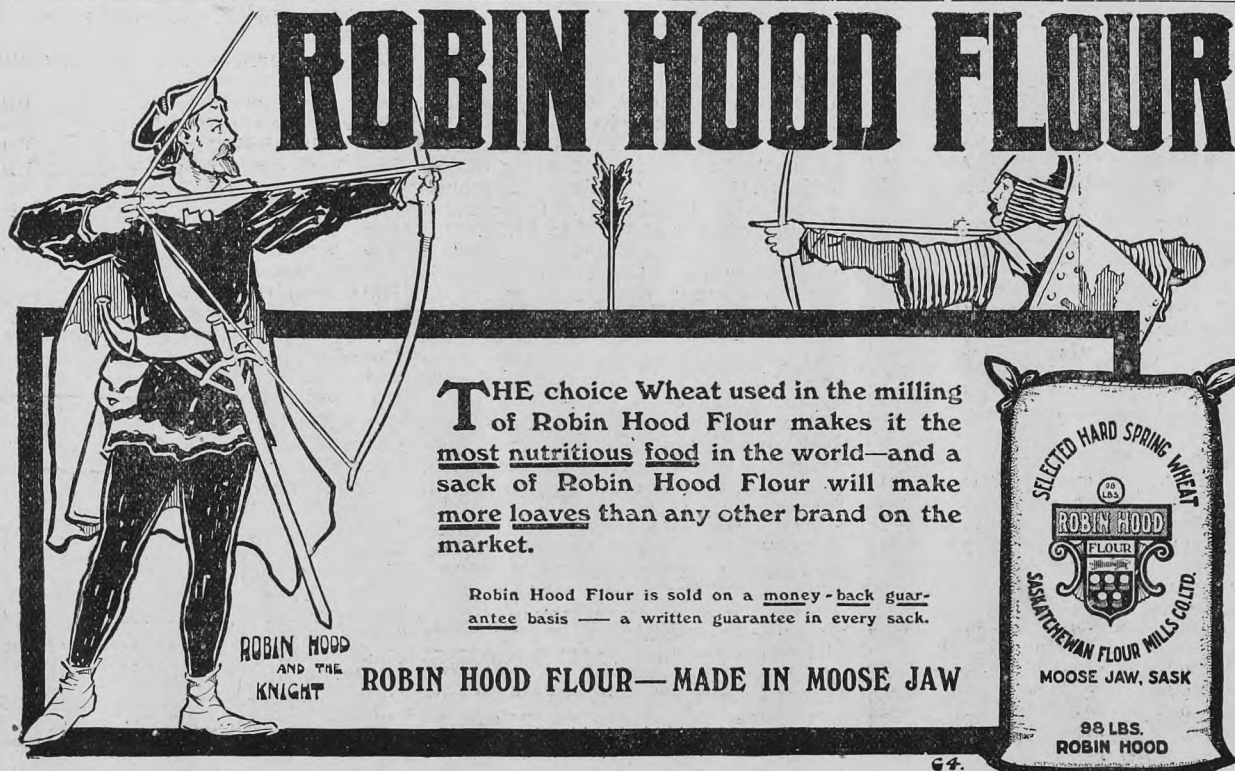
dark clouds and occasional showers keeping numbers from turning out. Wednesday was the best day of all, but even then it was showery enough to make it disagreeable. However, in the place of all these adverse conditions, the fair was lively and instructive, under the management of H. G. Coleman.

The exhibits of heavy horses were good. Five Clydesdale stallions faced the judge, Alex. McKirdy, of Napinka. For first place, John Graham, of Carberry, got the red ribbon with his four-year-old horse, Mascarielle. Second honors went to Carruth & Brown, on Colonel. Graham won third, with Grecian. For stallion, two years old, John Wishart was first and Jas. McCarthy, second. In the year-old stallion class first prize went to J. Wishart, and second to J. Brydon. For best Canadian-bred stallion, any age, the diploma went to Carruth & Brown. For best three-year-old filly J. Brydon won first; T. Wallace, second, and J. Jardine, third. Carruth & Brown won first for the year-old filly, and J. Jardine, second. J. McCarthy won for year-old filly. In the foal class, out of the exhibits in the ring the top places were taken by T. Lawrie, John Wishart and Carruth & Brown. For brood mare, T. Lawrie won first; J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, second, and J. Brydon, third. Sweepstakes for Clydesdale female, any age, went to John Graham. For mare and two of her get the red went to Carruth & Brown, and the blue to J. Wishart.

In the Shire class only three animals entered the ring. J. H. Stout, of Westbourne, won first, and the Burnside Shire Horse Syndicate, second. John Graham won for best Shire mare any age.

The Percheron classes were not keenly contested, except in the aged stallion class. J. H. Stout, of Westbourne, won first and third, and W. E. and R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., second. The other classes of Percherons were filled by Upper Bros.


ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



THE choice Wheat used in the milling of Robin Hood Flour makes it the most nutritious food in the world—and a sack of Robin Hood Flour will make more loaves than any other brand on the market.

Robin Hood Flour is sold on a money-back guarantee basis — a written guarantee in every sack.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR—MADE IN MOOSE JAW



The champion sweepstakes, for best stallion, any age or breed, went to John Graham, on Mascarille.

In the heavy harness classes, Upper Bros. won first and second, and John Wishart, third, for heavy draft team.

In the light harness classes, first prize went to Upper Bros., and second to John Wishart's team. In the Percheron classes, first prize went to the stock of Mani, and second to the stock of the

Graysville. F. W. Brown, exhibited a year old Holstein bull. There were a number of exhibits in grade dairy cattle, principally by T. Webb, of Portage. W. W. Champion, of Reaburn, was judge.

SWINE AND SHEEP.

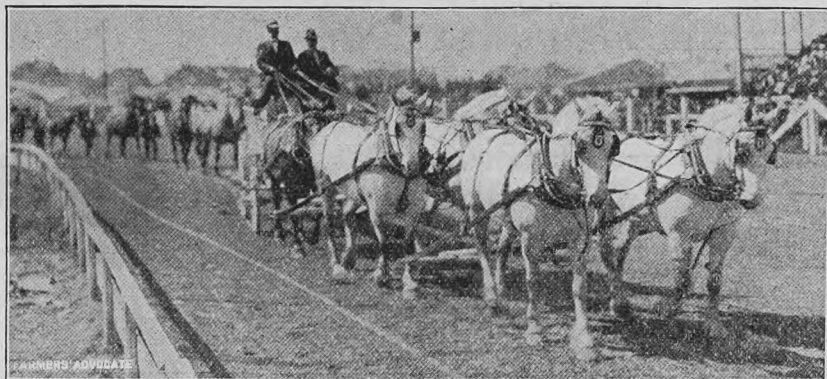
In Yorkshire, J. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., was the only exhibitor, Frank Orchard filled the classes of Tamworths. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., won all the prizes in the Berkshire classes. For pens of bacon hogs first and second went to Brethour's Yorkshires, and third to Cox.

The sheep classes were well filled.

of birds. H. W. Ball and F. Wankling, of Brandon, were also in the contest. In addition to the above among the numerous local men were H. E. Coleman, J. H. Lawrence, John Kitson, F. L. Willis, J. Cummings, McCulloch Bros., J. Simmons, J. Duncan and C. E. Ward.

In the hall the display was attractive, the large hall being overcrowded with the works of art, cooking, dairy, etc. Credit is due those in charge of the big show, for truly the sightseers had no time to idle away. Good attractions were provided in front of the grandstand, in addition to the racing events.

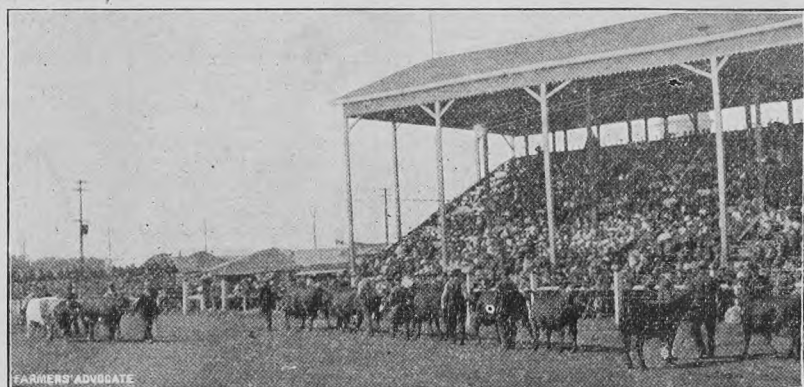
At Calgary Industrial Exhibition



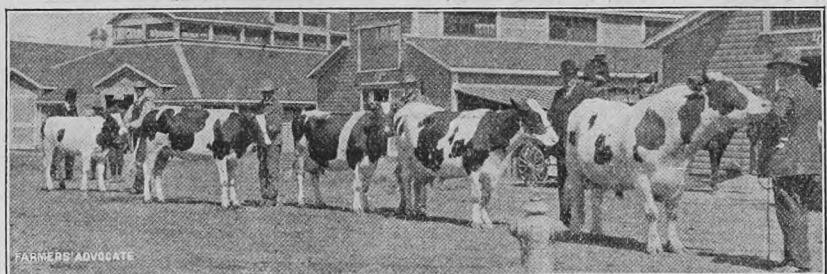
A. Fleming, With the Champion Six Horse Percheron Team, Owned by George Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, before the Grandstand in the Stock Parade



Percherons Coming in Front of the Grandstand in the Parade



A Portion of the Packed Grandstand Watching the Stock Parade. J. D. McGregor's Aberdeen-Angus Herd in Front



First Prize Holstein Herd, Owned by Thos. Laycock & Son

T. A. Cox exhibited some 80 head of Leicester and Shropshires, having no competition. In the Cotswold classes, first prize for ram went to Geo. Allen, of Brantford, and second to Frank Orchard. All the classes in this breed were contested by these two breeders.

In the poultry pens the exhibits were too numerous to mention more than the names of some of the exhibitors. From a distance were: F. W. Niesman, of Freeport, Ill., who brought with him some 260 birds; E. G. Roberts, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., showing in nearly all classes; and W. A. Hoyt, of White-

These, in addition to the big circus, made plenty of amusement for everybody.

NORTH BATTLEFORD EXHIBITION

North Battleford opened the exhibition season in Saskatchewan on June 26, when the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association began their three days' fair on the new grounds of that town. The exhibits, both industrial and livestock, fully justified the new quarters, the erection of enlarged buildings and the lengthening of the show from one to three days. The citizens of the town and outside visitors

THE NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL Cream Separator

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE

CATALOG FREE. AGENTS EVERYWHERE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
WINNIPEG

showed their appreciation by crowding the gates for the three days.

The liberal prizes offered brought out outside as well as local stock in several of the livestock classes, which in many cases were close. In Clydesdales the money was pretty well divided, J. W. Miller, North Battleford, getting first in aged stallions; Hepburn Bros., first in two-year-old stallions, and the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, first in the mare classes. The money in Percheron classes, with the exception of second in aged stallions to the Meto Horse Association, and to A. Champagne in the aged mares, E. Christie and the Prairie Stock Farm of South Battleford divided the money. Agricultural and heavy draft horses were good, while light horses, although not out in large numbers, were particularly fine.

Cattle were out in fair numbers, but only in Shorthorns was there any competition. W. E. Sutherland got away with most of the first prizes in this class, although J. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was able to land first in aged bull and bull calf classes, as well as the championship. R. F. Harman had out the only herd of Red Polls. J. Caswell had the only Jerseys, and W. Brock all the Ayrshires.

Dairy, vegetable, grain and art classes were well filled, and the quality was excellent. The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture demonstration tent, in charge of Prof. Willing and Miss L. K. Beynon, was the feature outside of the exhibits and was very popular. Nearly every farmer, in fact nearly every one from the farm, took advantage of the lectures on weeds by Prof. Willing and Women's Clubs by Miss Beynon.

North Battleford fair must now be recognized as one of the leading fairs of Saskatchewan, and next year, when still more new and enlarged buildings will have been constructed for the accommodation, it will doubtless firmly establish itself in this class.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Sir Eldon Gorst, British agent and consul-general in Egypt, is dead. He succeeded Lord Cromer in the office in 1907.

* * *

The United States senate defeated without roll call the Bailey free list amendment to the reciprocity bill.

* * *

A five million dollar bread trust has been incorporated in Canada, under the name of the Canada Bread Co., Limited. Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg are the first points of establishment.

* * *

A royal commission, appointed ten years ago to determine the relation between bovine and human tuberculosis, finds that there is not sufficient evidence to prove that they are identical, but that mammals and man can be reciprocally infected. The Koch theory of 1901 held that the two were radically different.

* * *

After a lowered temperature for a day or two, the eastern half of North America is stricken by heat again. A man, who came up to Ontario from South Carolina to escape a southern summer, died of the heat at Montreal.

* * *

A Toronto man was given the record fine for placing an illegal bet by Magistrate Kingsford, when he fined him \$900 and costs, totalling \$1,042.

* * *

The King and Queen have visited Ireland since the coronation, and have

by W. I. the roadster open to farm- ment to N. W. W. Brown & McMaster. For won by J. F. rney Bros., of R. Morrison, y, mare or McNicol; or roadster, ears old, the Smith. For ree years or first, and W. Wishart had n second, in John Wishart ship for stallion

Bited a jack and a red ribbon in the these were entered.

OF CATTLE.

orn classes the prizes tested by R. W. Caswell, ask., and J. G. Barron, Manitoba. T. Wallace, also exhibited in some etoe Eclipse, won first h Barron in the aged bull all's two-year-old bull, Kier E. Barron first in his class. In the year old bull class Caswell won first, with Marshall's Heir, second, and third going to Barron. For bull calf Barron won first and second. The championship for best bull, any age, went to Caswell on Kier Emblem. The aged female class, was keenly contested, there being eight cows of good type and quality in the ring. First honors went to Barron, on Baroness 3rd; second, to Caswell, and third and fourth to Barron. Caswell won first; Barron, second, and Caswell third, for two year old females. The year old class was also a strong one, there being seven females in the ring. Caswell's big roan heifer won first place, Barron was second and Caswell third. For heifer calves, one year, Barron won first, Caswell second, and Barron third. In the heifer calf class the prizes went to Barron first, Caswell, second, and Barron, third.

Great interest was taken in the placing of the senior herd. Four herds stood in the ring, and all of them were strong, being composed principally of first prize winners. The awards went to Caswell, Barron and Caswell, in order. Barron won for Junior herd, bred and owned by exhibitor. The championship for best female, any age, went to Caswell.

In the aged Hereford class for bulls T. H. Gray, of Austin, won with Domineer. For the first time Happy Christmas, exhibited this year by J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, took second place. The judge's reason for turning him down was his inability to show in bloom. Old stock must sooner or later give way to younger stock in good bloom. For senior cow Chapman won first, Gray getting second and third. The prizes in other classes were divided between these two exhibitors.

There was no contest in other breeds of beef cattle. James Bray, of Portage, exhibited twenty head of Galloways. J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, exhibited eight head of Aberdeen Angus. W. J. McComb, of Beresford, had twelve head of his dual purpose cattle, the Red Polled. S. Benson, of Neepawa, placed the awards.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In Jersey classes the only exhibits were two bulls, by Frank Orchard, of

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co. Ltd., of Olds, Alberta, announce the disposal

SALE OF

60 HEAD REGISTERED HACKS

by auction at **Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, Wednesday, August 12**
The lots include brood mares, fillies, stallions and geldings and many winners at the principal Western Shows and Exhibitions. Parties interested write for catalogue.

been received in the most friendly way. Trouble was feared when the King went to open a play center in the poorest and roughest district of Dublin, but the police force was unnecessary for hearty cheers marked the event.

* * *

Frank Coffyn, aviator, is making successful trips through the air from Winnipeg Exhibition grounds. The machine is under perfect control, and goes at a high rate of speed.

* * *

With 300 people on board, an excursion train from Edmonton to Red Deer ran off the track at Ponoka, Alta. No one was killed, but over a score were injured, and these were taken to the hospital at Wetaskiwin.

* * *

The forest fires of last year in New Ontario have sunk into insignificance in many respects compared with the calamity that has overtaken that part of the country during the last week. The towns of Cochrane, South Porcupine, Dome East and West Dome, Pottsville and Kelso are almost completely wiped off the map. A strip of country nearly ten miles wide, and it is estimated a hundred miles long, is burned black northeast from Porcupine Lake. The known dead have reached the number of 122, and it is feared that 500 will not be too great to place the total list of fatalities. Twenty thousand people are homeless and without supplies, and already government and private aid is being rushed to the sufferers. Many refugees are being cared for at North Bay.

ASSISTING IN WEED FIGHT

The weeds and game branch of the department of agriculture in Saskatchewan announce that there is a most gratifying increase of interest upon the part of municipal officials in the work of noxious weeds control. Under section 201 of the Rural Municipality Act, and section 46 of the Local Improvement Act, it is made the duty of councils to appoint weed inspectors for the enforcement of the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act within their municipality or district. Last year not more than 6 councils out of every 10 complied with that provision. This year all but 26 of the 251 councils, or nearly 9 out of every 10, have complied. Some councils have appointed only one

inspector, others as many as nine. A few councils have appointed one or more inspectors, but have no intention that they shall do any work or of supporting them with funds. Others have appropriated as much as \$600 for weed control work.

The department of agriculture is endeavoring to assist municipalities and districts in their fight against weeds in various ways. Travelling inspectors have been on the road continuously for nearly two months, visiting and conferring with local inspectors. Practically all districts have received some attention in this way, though bad weather sometimes interfered with an inspector's itinerary. A new edition of Bulletin No. 7, "Weeds of the Farm and Ranch," has been printed and several copies mailed to every local weed inspector. Other copies are available for free distribution upon request.

Arrangements have been made with the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture by which a copy of the splendid book prepared in that branch, illustrated profusely in colors from life, entitled, "Farm Weeds," is being sent to each secretary-treasurer of a municipality or local improvement district. This book is to be the property of the district and not of any person or official.

Specimens of weeds may be sent for identification, either to Professor T. N. Willing, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, or to the weeds and game branch of the department of agriculture, Regina, and local inspectors are asked to consult the department in any difficulties that may arise in their work.

STOCK GOSSIP

E. Pootmans & Sons, Regina, Sask., breeders and importers of Belgians, have received from the Belgian Horse Breeders' Association, Belgium, a handsome silver cup for prizes won in the Dominion and work done for the Belgian breed of horses.

EIGHT PERCHERONS FOR SALE

A nice lot of Percheron stallions, personally selected by Edwin Christie, of Saskatoon, are offered in an advertisement in this issue. These horses are the kind the West needs. Horsemen have pronounced them the best ever

imported to Canada, and they have won top prizes in show rings since landing.

Mr. Christie offers easy terms to responsible buyers. He will take farm land in part payment. Until July 26 the animals will be at Saskatoon, and those not sold by that time will be taken to the exhibition at Regina. Write Mr. Christie for particulars, and tell him you saw his notice in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

JERSEYS FOR DEMONSTRATION FARM

Recently while in Ontario Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, bought a herd of Jerseys from B. H. Bull & Sons. They have been placed on the provincial demonstration farm at Medicine Hat. Within a year purebreds also will be placed on the other demonstration farms.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Jas Burnett, of Napinka, Man., has imported four Clydesdale fillies and two colts from Scotland. This shipment includes a two-year-old filly by Ruby Pride, first prize winner at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show; a three-year-old filly by Memento, and two two-year-old fillies by Silver Plate. One of the yearling colts is sired by Baron Beaulieu and the other by Scottish Crest.

McKirdy Bros., also of Napinka, have purchased five fillies and one yearling colt from Messrs. Montgomery, Scotland. Of these three three-year-old fillies, the get of Sir Oliver, two-year-old filly by Woodburn, and another by Baron Solway. The colt is sired by Gartley Bonus, dam by Baron o' Buchlyvie. This good young stock should be a valuable addition to breeding stock of Manitoba.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

CASE TO BE DIAGNOSED—RUPTURED PIG

1. Gelding, five years old, had distemper last summer. To all appearances he recovered, though never got very fat. Several times this spring mucous has come from his nostrils in clots, but I have seen none for the last four weeks. Two weeks ago he worked on the plow, and seemed quite well. Twelve days ago he was out nearly all day in a heavy rain. At night he seemed to find difficulty in breathing while eating his oats. The next day I put him on the plow and he started to "roar." After doing

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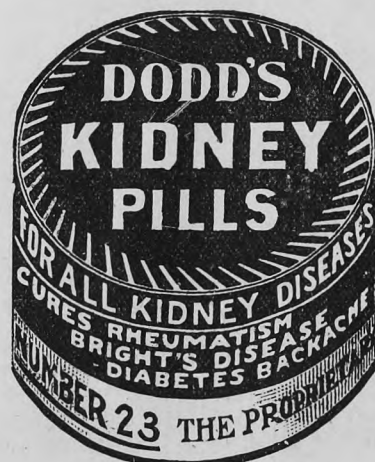
two rounds he suddenly dropped, so I took him back to the stable. The only symptom of ill health is a swelling underneath and at the side of the jaws, extending upwards towards his ears. The nostrils also seem thickened. He apparently breathes all right now. This swelling started on the right underjaw, but is now even all over. There seems to be no head forming between the sides of the lower jaw. This swelling varies considerably at times. It appears worst in the early morning and late night, but usually decreases at noon. The horse urinates and defecates all right; though, when urinating, he hunches his back very much—like a cow—and has done so for six weeks or more.

2. Ruptured boar pig, nine weeks old, apparently is growing just as well as the others. Could I sew up the rupture to prevent bowels hanging out so



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much? I have not castrated him. Would it be advisable to do so?—A.B.D.

Ans.—1. We advise you to have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon. His disease cannot be diagnosed without a proper and careful examination.

2. The pig could be castrated and the hernia reduced, but the operation should be done by some person having had previous experience. In sewing the hernial sac so as to prevent the protrusion of the bowel, great care must be exercised, or the needle will penetrate the bowel and cause the death of the pig. The usual procedure as practiced by the handy man on a farm, is: First catch the pig and place him on his back with his hindquarters well raised, so as to allow the hernial mass to slip back into the abdominal cavity. The testicle is now located, and an incision made onto it through the skin and other coverings. When exposed it is grasped with the fingers and gently pulled through the wound from the scrotum. The testicle is removed

by slowly scraping the cord through with a rather dull knife. The assistant continues to hold the pig well up by the hind legs, while the operator proceeds to sew up the wound with sterilized strong linen thread; sterilized by boiling for fifteen minutes. The bowels are kept back out of the way of the needle and the stitches, which include the skin and underlying structures, are put a half inch apart and securely tied. The pig is then put into a small enclosure for a few days and supplied with clean bedding, and kept clean. The operator's hands and knife must be clean. The pig's skin at the seat of operation must be scrubbed with soap and water, and disinfected with carbolic or creolin solution (5% strength) before the operation is commenced.

IMMOBILITY IN STALLION

Stallion, aged thirteen years, in fine condition, seems weak on his hind legs. When he backs up he groans and falls down when the strain comes on his hind legs. I have been rubbing him

on the inside of hock joints with liniments. Do you think this is rheumatism in his legs?—J. T.

Ans.—It appears to us that your horse is suffering from a disease of the nervous system, called "immobility." The lesion may be situated in the brain, or in the spinal cord. One of the prominent features of this disorder is the difficulty of backing. In some cases he will back a few steps, and then prove unable to go back further. He may then drop his hindquarters on the ground, or even perform a backward somersault. The nervous irritability is enhanced by excitement. The symptoms are always worse during hot, damp weather, or when the animal is exposed to the full glare of the sun. Mild cases may be worked during the winter, but become useless during the summer. After a period of rest, nothing amiss may be noticed, while after a period of work in the sunshine the symptoms become well marked and the difficulty of backing pronounced. In animals that are very fat, or well fed, the condition is aggravated, while spare, laxative diet, laxatives, rest and bleeding relieves. The condition may be complicated in many ways, but is essentially incurable. Iodide of potash in one-dram doses, dissolved in two quarts of drinking water, morning and evening, and one dram doses of nuxvomica, mixed with damp feed three times a day, may be tried for a few weeks and the results noted.

MARE VERY THIN

Mare which foaled this year has a foal quite lively and fat, but the mare is very thin. She foaled on the eleventh of May, and about a week after she began to look poorly. She has not worked for three weeks now. Her temperature is up to 103 and 104. She also shows signs of worms.—S. J. B.

Ans.—Many mares become thin in flesh and remain so while suckling a colt, regaining their usual condition when the colt is weaned. In this case however, there is a persistent high temperature, which would indicate that there is a very serious disturbance of the whole system from some cause other than the suckling of the colt. We suspect the cause to be "sepsis," infectious material which has contaminated the blood stream from the womb, at or soon after foaling. As you do not refer to any discharge from the genital passage we assume there is none. The case must be treated with tonic medicine and good food. The colt must be weaned as early as possible. Give the following medicine, dissolved in a pint of cold water, as a drench three times a day: Quinine, one dram; tincture of iron, half an ounce (dissolve the quinine in the tincture of iron); tincture of gentian, half an ounce. If she has worms this medicine will hasten their expulsion.

INDIGESTION

What should I do for a mare troubled with indigestion. It seems to be getting worse lately. Her milk doesn't seem to hurt the colt any.—H. W. C.

Ans.—You do not give us any symptoms or data whereby we may be guided in making a diagnosis of your case, further than the mare has indigestion and that she is very sick. Consequently we presume the case is one of acute indigestion, causing colic, or periodic attacks of colic. If the mare is sick when you receive this answer give her the following medicine: Raw linseed oil, from 1 to 1½ pints (dose according to size and weight of the mare); oil of turpentine, 2 ounces. If she is evincing pain add half ounce of Fluid Extract of Cannabis Indica. Shake well and administer at one dose as a drench. If the pain continues repeat the medicine in two hours, but take a half pint of oil only for the second dose. Feed her bran mashes only until the oil commences to operate. Then give half her usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount until full allowance is reached in a few days. Do not overfeed, especially hay. She should have hay only twice a day until her condition improves. Also have her teeth examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If you do not require her to work, she would be benefited if turned on pasture for a few weeks.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

GENERAL GORDON

Was General Gordon of Scotch or of Irish descent?—P. M.

Ans.—General Charles Gordon was born in Woolwich, Eng., but is of Scotch descent. He is descended from the Huntley family.

RUNAWAY SON SELLS MARES

A son eighteen years old leaves home and stays away about five weeks. He had two young mares his father had given him. While son was away he and another man went to father's ranch during his absence and took away the two mares and sold them for less than half their worth. Can the father get the mares back and how should he proceed? Can he prosecute the man who helped the son to take them away? The son now is at home as before.—H. A.

Ans.—If the mares in question were the property of the son, as it would appear from this letter, he had the right to take them and dispose of them. The father would have no right to take them back, whatever the son's rights might be. He cannot prosecute the man who helped the son to take them away, provided they belonged to the son, as he would have the right to take them away.

WILD OAT QUERIES

1. Will frosts in winter kill wild oats that are left in the land.

2. Would it be advisable to plow down a crop of spring wheat which is mixed with wild oats, when it is about a foot high, for a manure?

3. Will it injure wheat plants to graze them off with stock, in the spring of the year? A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. Winter frosts will not kill wild oats, unless they had germinated the previous season. Frost will not destroy the germinating power of thoroughly matured grains unless they have been very moist before frost came. Get the wild oats to germinate in the fall. Then the frost will finish them.

2. We would advise plowing down a piece of wheat badly infested with wild oats, as a green manure. Of course, you must be guided by circumstances, but in all cases do not let wild oats, or any other noxious weed, produce seed. In fact, wild oats should be turned under before they are headed out.

3. It is usually very destructive to the spring wheat plant to allow stock to pasture it in the spring. After pasturing it may come on and grow to a good crop, but the stock destroy considerable by pulling it up, and trampling it with their feet, to say nothing of the damage done by biting off the young plants. It is very poor policy to let stock on a wheat field.

WAGES FOR SON

Can I demand wages from my father from my eighteenth year? I am now twenty-five, and he has promised me for years either to give me my wages or start me up in life. I have now told him I want to start for myself, and he has given me to understand that I need not expect anything from him. Some time ago he needed a housekeeper, and advised me to get married, so now I have a family to support. He has lead me to believe all kinds of things what he would do for me. Can I sue for wages?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—You can recover from your father reasonable wages for the time you have been working for him, which is covered by his agreement to pay wages unless he carries out the other agreement to start you up in life.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Courtenay, B. C.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 25 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

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FRUIT LANDS—In large or small blocks in the famous Madle Ridge district. Write for booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B.C.

WANTED NOW—Reliable men to sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms. Exclusive territory; outfit free. An excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

OATS—I have excellent oats for western shipments. 31c. and 32c. on cars. D Palmer, Grayson, Sask.

WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM—From owner only. State price and description. Address J. Aulim, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under the heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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H. BERGSTEINSSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

S. BENSON—Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine.

H. PERCY JAKUES, Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton P.O., Alta., breeder and importer of Suffolk horses and sheep.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm, Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Cotswolds.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg	July 13 to 22
Inter-Provincial Fair at Brandon	July 24 to 29
Summer Show at Moose Jaw	July 25 to 28
North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks	July 25 to 29
Dominion Exhibition at Regina	Aug. 1 to 12
Summer Exhibition at Edmonton	Aug. 15 to 19
Iowa State Fair at Des Moines	Aug. 24 to Sept. 1
Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto	Aug. 26 to Sept. 12
Summer Exhibition at Vancouver	Aug. 28 to Sept. 4
Minnesota State Fair at Hamline	Sept. 5 to 10
B.C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster	Oct. 3 to 7

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I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

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EIGHT REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

These horses were bought, regardless of price, as the best specimens of this celebrated breed obtainable in France, and were imported this spring. They have been exhibited twice, winning four firsts, three seconds and two premiums. Until July 26th they will be in Saskatoon, after that at the Regina Exhibition. They are for absolute sale, and no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to owner.

Edwin Christie, Care of the Saskatoon Commission Co.
Saskatoon, Sask.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

IRRIGATION QUERY

I wish to irrigate my land. One corner of the half-section is in the Valley of the Saskatchewan river, the other quarter being up on the bench about 200 feet high. It is a medium light soil. Would it be possible to pump the water, using a gasoline engine, and pipe it with say a two-inch pipe up to the bench land a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and then dig trenches?

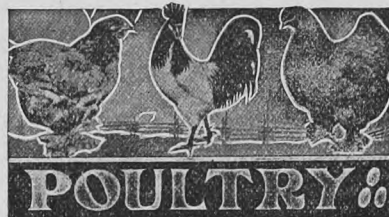
Will you give me your opinion through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, stating what horse-power engine I should need, and the water, using a gasoline engine, and pipe it with say a two-inch pipe up to the bench land a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and then dig trenches.

Will you give me your opinion through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, stating what horse-power engine I should need, and approximate cost of engine pump and pipe?—A. J., Medicine Hat.

Ans.—When considering a pumping proposition for irrigation the question of the lift is the important factor, for it takes just twice as much power to lift water, say twenty feet, as it does ten feet, which means that if the same quantity of water is to be delivered, twice as large a power plant is required. Speaking roughly, it is questionable whether it would pay to pump water higher than forty feet for the irrigation of the ordinary crops that may be raised in the vicinity of Medicine Hat.

For the irrigation of alfalfa, or any crop that requires flood irrigation, it is necessary to have a large enough pipe to deliver not less than two cubic feet per second of water. If a smaller pump is used it would be necessary to have some kind of storage facilities, preferably a small reservoir, at the highest point on the land to be irrigated. This may be filled by the pump, and then when the land is to be irrigated, it is possible to get as large a stream of water as is desired, direct from the reservoir. It is difficult to suggest the expense connected with such a project, but the cost certainly would come high.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Lethbridge.



DEVELOPING WINTER LAYERS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To obtain a supply of fresh laid eggs in winter is the ambition of every poultry keeper. Under average conditions this is hard to do. And too often the matter is given up in disgust, and he waits until March, or often April, to get the first fresh egg. Now, this article is not intended for the person who makes a business of producing fresh eggs when the thermometer ranges 15, 20 and 30 below zero, and who have up-to-date poultry houses. It is a simple statement of how I get a fair share of eggs in very cold weather. I have always succeeded in making my hens lay at the end of December. Usually on the farm the fall months are so busy that the poultry are more neglected than at any other time. This is the first mistake made, for it is just then they need to be fed liberally, well housed and protected from draughts, as it is moulting time and a drain on the system of the fowl. With proper attention we are told that May pullets should lay in November, but we have not succeeded in getting eggs from them before the end of December. Our hen house is by no means a model one, being an old horse stable. We have a roosting place built on. This is tar-papered and double-boarded, and in the fall it is banked with manure up to the roof, which keeps it warm. Hens must be kept warm at night, or they will not do well. The feeding pen and scratching house are under the same roof, and both are cold. But this does not matter, provided the hens are kept busy, scratching for grain in loose straw or chaff.

In one corner of the house is a dust

CALL AND SEE US.

While you are in Winnipeg the big exhibition, July 12 to 22, do not fail to call on the representatives of "The Farmer's Advocate" at their headquarters. Make a call on each of them, and see how each weighs in on the north corner stand, also, at our

pen, 6 x 8 ft. The sides are sheet iron, and ashes all the winter the stoves are put in, and the hens devour the delight in winter would at a In this winter, and in the except for the chicks. All are kept, and broken into coarse gravel, we give bare ground. At eleven potatoes mixed with all the table scraps meat. When we get the livers and light stored to be cooked mixed with the barley, any spare is given, and pure, before them at all times weather it is necessary two or three times a freezing. A few raw mangel split in half, fact, fowl will well rep over.

While not claiming that all hens can be induced to lay by this treatment, it is very nice to have an average of a dozen and a half, or two dozen eggs per day during the winter months, when they are worth from 40c. to 50c. per doz., and the hens must be fed anyhow.

Too many seem to think that there is something magic in the handling of a flock of hens to get winter eggs. The trouble is they do not begin soon enough. No doubt early-hatched chickens are best, if a person has the right accommodation. I prefer May hatches. These chickens, when properly cared for, summer and fall, give me satisfactory returns during the winter months.

Man. M. C. W.

BREEDING UP FARM POULTRY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best course to follow in breeding up a flock of poultry for the quickest results is to purchase purebred stock, say two hens and a rooster properly mated by the breeder. These two hens should lay about two dozen eggs each, or even more, before they get broody themselves, so that for a little more than the price of one dozen eggs the beginner gets two purebred hens, a rooster and about four dozen eggs from them, or more the first season if

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire
Seven litters nearly due. A
Work horses and milk cows
APPLY TO
D, MACGREGOR, MAN.

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Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported)
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herd.

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both
sexes. Eggs in season.

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C. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight
months to one year old, due to farrow in May
and June. These sows are bred to the boar that
won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer
Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters,
eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding
as those awarded first prize for best pen of three
bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Win-
ter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

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For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few
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Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

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OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments
for the West. 300 to select from. Order
the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

RUGBY BERKSHIRES

We are booking orders now for
young boars and sows, not akin.
Twelve large matured sows are
due to farrow within a few weeks.
They are bred to our stock boars
Stratton (imported) and the
first prize yearling boar at Brar-
don in 1910.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN
Forrest, Man.

results are good. If the beginner has
been keeping poultry (scrubs) the
male birds should be disposed of before
the purebred hens arrive, as one chance
mating will show bad results for many
months. If the common hens are kept,
and chickens raised from them and the
pure bred rooster, there will be a great
improvement in the common stock.

As for quality, a person might go in
for prizewinning quality (show birds)
that probably will not lay enough to
pay for their keep, or producing quality,
with "200 eggs per year, per hen" as
their objective point. Quality of flesh
is a matter of feeding, provided the
poultry are a table or general purpose
variety. Productivity and eatability
are a good combination to work for,
and good results have already been
obtained. There are several good gen-
eral purpose varieties that combine the
useful qualities with a good appearance.

Without using trapnests it is difficult
to really improve a flock in productivity
as the best layers have to be picked out
and bred to males from other good
layers. As far as the ordinary farm
flock is concerned there should be new
blood introduced from time to time and
the culls disposed of out of the flock,
which is about the only improvement
which can be effected without going
into the trapnest system.

Sask.

W. H.



FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

The loss which Canada has suffered
from forest fires during the past century
is beyond comprehension. The actual
extent of the waste is hard to ascertain,
but the data given in Bulletin No. 9
published by the forestry branch of
the department of the interior, Ottawa,
shows in a general way the degree to
which the wealth of the country has
suffered through the burning of timber.

In the early days settlers believed
that the whole country was as densely
wooded as the eastern provinces, and
that the forests could never be exhaust-
ed. The result of the fight the pioneers
of Canada had to put up against the
forest, is that the Canadian people are
slow to realize that the forests now
need protection, and that the timber
resources of the country are now com-
paratively so small that they will be,
unless wisely and carefully handled,
inadequate for the future demands of
the country. Two causes are credited
with bringing the public to realize this
latter state of affairs: first, the discovery
that Canada was never so heavily
timbered as is generally supposed, and,
secondly, the unfortunate fact that of
the timber which originally covered
the land far more than half has been
destroyed by fire.

So many fires occur that are unre-
corded that it is impossible to estimate
the quantity of timber annually burned.
It is a very large quantity, probably
as much as is annually cut for use.
Canada has no timber to spare. When
other nations came to the point where
the domestic timber supply could not
meet the demand, the development of
transportation and the discovery of
virgin forest, before inaccessible, enabled
them to import timber in as large
quantities as necessary to relieve the
demand. It is safe to say that all the
areas of useful timbers existing in the
world are now discovered and being ex-
ploited. The only countries now ex-
porting timber in quantity are Sweden,
Norway, Russia, Austria, the United
States and Canada; and of these
countries all, or nearly all with the
the exception of Canada and Russia,
are cutting in excess of the yearly
growth. There will be no new continent
ready to relieve the scarcity in America,
as America was in case of Europe.
Where every other nation had a foreign
resource to rely upon, Canada will have
none. Canada will need none if the
forest fires are checked as other nations

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of CLYDESDALE stallions and
mares, both imported and homebred. Also SHORTHORN cattle of all
ages, males and females. Some good SHETLAND ponies for sale. Our
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Prices reasonable.

Terms arranged.

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This excellent selection comprises 1 four-year-old, 2 three-year-olds,
2 two-year-olds and 6 yearlings. Although they were subjected to a
rough sea voyage they have fully recovered.

These fillies have been specially imported to give beginners in Clydes-
dale breeding an opportunity of starting with good stock at reasonable
expense. I am ready to do business as long as I can sell at anything
above cost. There also are some choice home-bred fillies.

I also offer a couple of good stallions. Gallant Prince was got by
Silver Cup, twice winner at the Royal and thrice at the Highland, and
disposed of by auction for \$5,500. This colt's dam and grandam also
were by Highland premium horses. Another big-boned, muscular year-
ling is out of Mary o' Argyle and sired by Doctor Jim, by Pride of Blacon.

Purchase can be made on liberal terms. Write for particulars. I
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big, drafty kind and you will hear from them at the shows.

Write or come and see them.

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Branch at Vegreville, Alta. Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

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As I am going strictly in for breeding high-class Clydesdales I am
willing to dispose of some of my imported stallions at rock-bottom
figures. These horses are from such sires as Baron's Pride, Baronson,
Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle. Some of them were
prizewinners in Scotland.

My past record in the show rings of the Canadian West indicates
the class of stock I have. It is necessary only to mention such premium
horses as Baron's Gem and The Bruce.

My offering also includes a few home-bred stallions from such sires
as ACME KING and Royal Baron. Easy terms on good security.

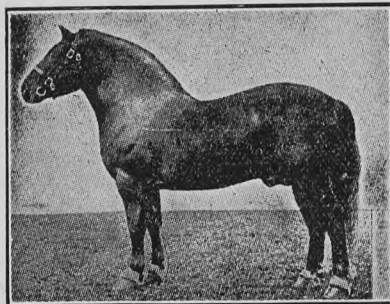
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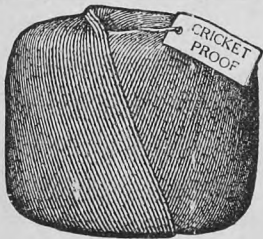
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Mr. W. Last, Stonewall, Man.

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have checked theirs, and scientific management of forest land is adopted. It is illogical to spend money in reforestation when large areas of virgin forest are still being annually destroyed by fire. It is unsafe and unwise to invest money, public or private, in the improvement of timber lands or in measures leading to the natural or artificial reforestation of timber lands so long as the public sentiment is such that through the carelessness of some individual and the apathy of others, the whole property may be burned over any year. Forest fires are in this way delaying the progress of forestry.

Fire Ranger James Clare, for fifteen years a resident of Lac La Rouge, Sask., in reporting on his district, an area of about 70,000 square miles, writes: "The whole of this country is, or has been, timbered with spruce, poplar, tamarack, jackpine or birch, the only open country being small stretches of muskeg, generally under water in spring and early summer. Where fires have run there is almost invariably a rapid new growth of poplar and jackpine, the exception to this being on rock formations, where fire has been so fierce and the country so dry at the time that all the moss and other decayed vegetation has been consumed, leaving the bare rock."

Similarly the survey of the Riding Mountain forest reserve showed that two fires twenty years ago, running over a dense spruce forest covering hundreds of square miles, had destroyed every spruce tree, not leaving a single specimen in some townships, and resulted in the formation of a forest of pure poplar. A square mile of the spruce forest was worth about \$46,000 when manufactured, and brought the government a royalty of about \$2,000. A square mile of the poplar forest, which it will take sixty years to produce, is worth about \$12,000 when manufactured, and brings the government about \$600.

DOMINION LANDS IN THE WEST.

The area of timberland under federal administration is the largest, the most inaccessible and the most scattered of any in Canada. The increase of settlement and travel has also made it the most dangerous as regards forest fires. The total area timbered is estimated at more than 700,000 square miles, the area covered by fire rangers, about 250,000 square miles.

The annual appropriations are not sufficient to provide thoroughly efficient protection for the whole territory. Therefore, close watch is kept on developments throughout the timbered country, and the rangers are each year distributed so that the greatest number are in the regions where the timber is most valuable and the danger from the fire the greatest. The outlying regions, which in the past have had no protection at all, are now being furnished with one or two men to patrol the main routes of travel. Thus the railway belt in British Columbia with 37 rangers is the most carefully guarded. Similarly all districts where timber limits are located, such as the east slope of the Rocky mountains, the drainage basins of the rivers west of Edmonton, the territory north of Prince Albert and country on the Canadian Northern Railway tributary to Dauphin are given as good protection as possible.

Further north, in the Lac La Rouge district, the Beaver river, the Peace river, around Great Slave lake and on the Athabaska river men are stationed for the summer in districts comprising thousands of square miles. They cannot hope to see their whole districts in the course of the season, but they can watch the main avenues of travel and exercise a wholesome effect on Indian traders, prospectors, rivermen and travellers. Every railway construction line through timber is made a special district and closely watched so long as work continues. All railroad lines running through timber are patrolled, but the number of men available is insufficient.

The forest reserves are special districts under permanent officers and rangers and, though not fully organized yet, are given the best fire protection possible. There were no serious fires reported from Dominion lands in 1909. The 96 rangers employed, covering all the timbered territory tributary to

CHEW
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settled all of reaching expenditure \$62,300; of refunded by r
The area bu acres, all wood proportion cover timber. The qua timber reported a 4,000,000 feet. T much too small. to the young timber merchantable now, is timber supply in another Forest fires destroy buildings, sawmills, lumber, cross-ties and the value of about rangers, by arresting offenders, encouraging a respect for the local laws. Twelve men were arrested for setting

Spring Humors

Result From the Poisoned Condition of the Blood

Discharge is Checked—Sores Are Cleaned Out and Healed by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Aside from suffering caused by pimples, sores and skin eruptions there is the annoyance and embarrassment to which they give rise, particularly when on the hands or face.

It is quite proper to try to get the blood right by use of internal treatment, but this is a tedious method of overcoming the skin troubles, which can so readily be gotten rid of by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The three principal ingredients of this great, soothing, healing ointment are the most potent known to the medical profession as a means of cleaning out sores and ulcers, destroying morbid growth, lessening the discharge, preventing blood poisoning and stimulating the healing process.

Dr. Chase's Ointment stops itching almost as soon as applied, and often heals almost like magic.

The time required for cure depends on the nature of the ailment, but, unlike internal treatment, the benefits are apparent to the eye, and you can note from day to day the improvement made.

The wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Ointment in the cure of eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis and old sores and wounds is sufficient proof that it is bound to be satisfactory in the treatment of the less severe diseases of the skin. 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper.

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fires. Of these, eleven were convicted and fined a total of \$514 and costs. As settlement increases the number of rangers must be increased every year. The economy and efficiency of the field work of this large body of men could be increased if they were placed under some system of direct inspection.

This bulletin concluded as follows:

1. The area of merchantable timber has been, until within a very few years, grossly overestimated. The quantity of merchantable timber, never as large as is popularly believed, has been reduced more by forest fires than by any other cause.

2. These fires, though largely preventable, are still occurring. This is due not so much to lack of laws as to lack of enforcement of existing laws. The laws cannot be enforced unless they are supported by public spirit, backed by generous legislative appropriations and administered by permanent skilled officials free from political interference.

3. The destruction of the existing timber by fire is not only reducing the present timber supply but is destroying the value or possibility of a future crop, laying waste large areas of forest land, exercising a deleterious effect on navigable streams, water powers and irrigation reservoirs, and is in every way directly opposed to the national welfare as represented by a progressive conservation policy.

4. Of all the civilized nations in the northern hemisphere Canada is doing the least to treat the public timber lands as a permanent asset.

SEED POTATOES

Are potatoes suitable for seed which weigh from half to one pound each? In England my gardener would not have looked at them, but it may, of course, be all right in this country.—F. H. B.

Ans.—I would say yes, if they are sound and otherwise suitable. Cut about two eyes per set. The larger the seed potato the larger the produce usually. The finest crop ever I grew was from whole seed, about 4 inches long. There were from 8 to 14 similar potatoes to each hill and there were no small ones. Altitude and other conditions were similar to those under consideration.

Alta. ARCH. MITCHELL.

BLACK BLISTER BEETLES ON POTATOES

I am sending you a black bug that is destroying potatoes and radishes in the Morden district. Can you give it a name and tell us how to get rid of it?—S. T. W.

Ans.—This is what is known as the black blister beetle. It devours the parts above ground of potatoes, beets, radishes and such crops. There are several members of the blister beetle family. This one is almost half an inch long, a soft cylindrical body being protected by black wing covers longer than the body and extending well down around the sides. It has comparatively long legs and also long antennae (horns). Generally they put in appearance suddenly and in large numbers, doing great damage before they are noticed. Since they devour the plant the logical treatment is poisonous spray, or some poisonous dust applied while the parts of the plant are damp. Paris green, at the rate of half a pound to 40 gallons of water, will put them out of business on rough leaved plants. For smooth leaves use hellebore or pyrethrum powder while the dew remains.

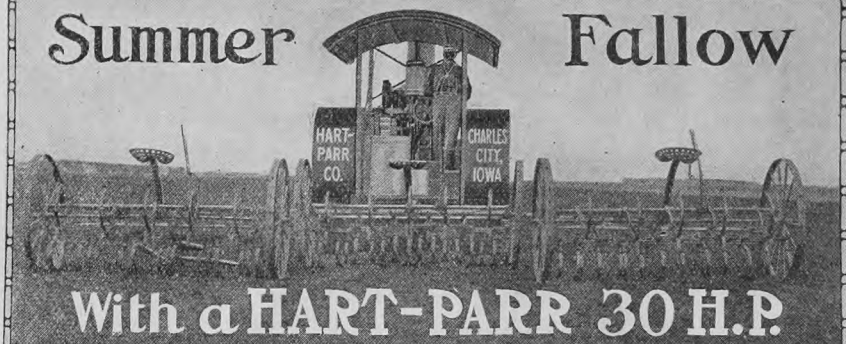
Sometimes loose straw is piled in a convenient place and the insects slowly driven by several persons walking abreast and waving branches of trees to this straw where they hide. Then the straw is burned. It does not require much disturbance to induce them to move to other quarters.

FRUITS FOR NORTHERN ALBERTA

What fruit trees can be grown in the Nightingale district of Northern Alberta? We have no shelter-belts of trees.—F. H. B.

Ans.—I would suggest as follows: Apples—Charlamoff, Hibernial and Simbrisk; crabs—Hyslop, Transcendent and Charles; plums—Manitoba wild and Cheney; Compass cherry; currants—White Grape, Ruby Castle (red), Red Dutch, Naples, Lee's Prolific and Beauty (the last three are black); rasp-

Summer Fallow



With a HART-PARR 30 H.P.

Kill Weeds—Increase Crops

Hitch an engine plow to a 30 H. P. Modern Farm Horse. Plow 7 to 8 inches deep. Then cultivate shallow—say 2 to 3 inches deep four times during season—with cultivators of style shown above. Kills weeds—gives land rest—pulverizes soil—encourages humus-growth—increases crops. The 30 H. P.

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is a one-man rig adaptable for every sort of farm traction—summer fallow, harvesting, threshing, discing, seeding, hauling, road-grading, feed grinding, etc. Uses the cheapest kind of kerosene, costing 11c per gallon (net) in Winnipeg.

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I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith

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has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the body. You feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old style bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your best Belts several years ago for a lame back and I can truthfully say that the first time I wore it my back felt stronger, and in a short time I was completely cured. This was over five years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since. I have recommended your Belt to others, and will always be pleased to tell anyone the benefit I received from it. **ARTHUR MCKAY, Shoal Lake, Man.**

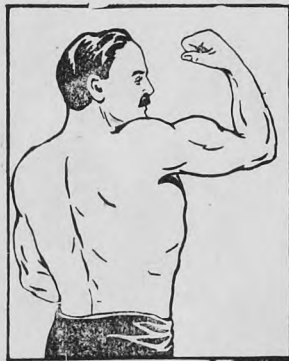
To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

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berries—Loudon; strawberries—Senator Dunlop.

On account of better soil, more rain and greater altitude, I consider this correspondent's district will be a difficult one to grow large fruits in, and in any case I would suggest that he plant a shelter-belt before he attempts to grow much else. He should apply to the forestry branch, Indian Head, for assistance and information with regard to the latter.

Alta.

ARCH. MITCHELL.

CUTWORMS.

Considerable damage is being done in some localities this season by cutworms. A knowledge of all insects liable to damage crops is desirable. Bulletin 123, recently issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, deals with cut worms, army worms and grasshoppers. Regarding cutworms it says;

Cutworms are the larval forms of moths belonging to the family known as Noctuids, or Owllet Moths. The first name was given this family because they are particularly night-flyers, most of them remaining concealed during the day; and the second name, on account of the fact that their eyes shine at night, in the presence of a light, to which, by the way, many of the species are attracted. Living normally in sod land, what could be more natural than that, when deprived of this by farm cultivation, they should attack the crop immediately following. They may be, therefore, very severe on crops following sod. The larvae, like the moths, work at night, and conceal themselves, either in the ground an inch below the surface or under some protecting material in the early morning. Both the moths and their larvae are fond of sweets; and this fact is made use of both by collectors in catching the moths and by the farmer and gardener in killing the "cutworm" itself. The larvae, when full grown, averages in length about one and one-half inches, and is, as a rule, dull colored, with or without obscure markings. This full-grown larva burrows into the soil a short distance, and turns into a brownish or reddish-brown or mahogany colored pupa. These pupae may winter over, when formed late in summer, or give rise to moths in August and September, which lay their eggs at that time on various plants, or on the ground near their food-plants. The larva, which hatch in late summer or fall, winter over in some concealed situation, and are ready for business in the spring.

While many birds prey upon cutworms—and although they are eaten by some other insects, and are the victims of parasitic forms, to say nothing of diseases, bacterial or fungoid—nevertheless farmers are often obliged to take active means against them in order to save their crops. A bait made of bran mash, sweetened with cheap sugar or molasses and made decidedly green with a liberal application of Paris green, is a very good remedy in a garden. A tablespoonful of this should be put at frequent intervals among the plants subject to attack; not, however, nearer than twelve inches to the plant; for, in case of rain, the Paris green might be washed against the roots, and would injure or kill the plant. The Paris green should be mixed with the bran when the latter is dry. Thorough cultivation is an aid. Pieces of shingle or board, placed at intervals over the garden, serve as traps under which the cutworms hide toward morning, when they may be found and killed. Frequently the depredator will be found in the morning, within an inch or so of the plant cut, buried an inch under the soil. Young plants like cabbage, cauliflower, etc., when not too numerous when first set out in a small garden, should be protected by paper or tin, or a barrier of some sort, which should extend into the ground an inch or so, and two or three inches above the surface. This can be removed when the plant becomes so tough as not to invite attacks from the cutworms. On large acreages, fall plowing and thorough cultivation afford perhaps the most practical treatment. Cutworms, as stated above, are likely to be especially troublesome the next year after sod. Some farmers, in 1910, reseeded their grain fields with flax on account of the grain being destroyed by cutworms.

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Admiral "Bob" the Brooklyn navy y. a despatch was han having his eyeglasses h first far, then near, b it. Then handing it orderly who was stan "Read this for me, my "Oi can't, sir," replied "Oi'm as ignorant as yourself, sir."

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is one of the most troublesome troubles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak are all affected alike.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years and has yet failed to do what we claim for it.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on being given what you ask for.

Mrs. C. E. Mills, Teulon, Man., writes "Just a line to let you know that I have a little girl five years old, and during the hot weather of last summer she was very bad with the Summer Complaint, in fact I thought we were going to lose her. We tried everything we could think of but without success. One day one of our neighbors asked what was the trouble with the little girl, and we told him. He advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which we did. I honestly believe it was the only thing that saved my little girl's life. I don't think there is anything better for Summer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." Price 35c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP

meeting of the American Farmers' Institute at Columbus, 11. At the November meeting of the cultural

its year exhibit of last year's exhibition were record, and in quality. Shorthorns, Polled, and the Abernethy's dairy things swine fully fairs, lists competition

OW of Winni- list for the

fruits give but a slight intimation of the capabilities of the soil of Western Canada under weather conditions that prevail.

The dates are September 1, 2 and 4, and the place the Horse Show Amphitheatre.

DOMESTICS ARRIVING

The Salvation Army is doing good service in bringing domestics to the Canadian West. On June 27 forty arrived from Liverpool. Another lot of forty from Scotland arrived July 4, and still another of like number from the West of England July 11. These all are English, Scotch or Irish, and specially selected to suit the Canadian West.

A number of Scotch boys, 16 or 17 years old, also are being brought out. Other arrivals of boys and women help will come within the next few weeks.

* * *

Handsome premiums are to rule at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, to be held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, U. S. A., November 3 to 12. While most of the trophies can be competed for only by Americans, there are two prizes open to the world, which should be of interest to Canadians. One is \$1,000 in gold for the best 100 lbs. hard Fife wheat, and the other, \$500, in gold for best 25 boxes of apples of any variety.

* * *

The premium list of the British Columbia Provincial Exhibition to be



James Hall's First Prize Heavy Draught Team at Neepawa Exhibition

fourth annual provincial horticultural exhibition. With increased prizes, additional cups, growing attendance and new exhibitors, this year's show promises to surpass all former efforts. Any information will be gladly given on request by the manager, W. D. Bayley, Osborne Place, Winnipeg. This big function has developed to attractive proportions during the last couple of seasons. The displays of vegetables and

held in New Westminster, Oct. 3 to 7, has just reached this office. It is a neat volume of 150 pages, and offers attractive premiums in livestock, field and vegetable classes. The classes in fruit are worthy of mention. While special classes have been prepared for British Columbia fruit the large premiums are for commercial exhibits, and these classes are open to the world. Applications for space in industrial buildings must be in by August 1; entries for agricultural and fruit district competitions by August 15, and all other entries by September 23.

FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED PARTLY IMPROVED UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd. NELSON, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

It was a smart but cute boy who asked for a penn'orth of pills at the local pharmacy.

"Certainly, my boy," said the kindly chemist. "Shall I put them in a box for you?"

"O' course," responded the customer; "do you think I'm going to roll 'em home?"

* * *

Uncle Hiram stroked his throat whiskers and watched the big touring car as it whizzed past him and up the road, emitting a trail of bluish smoke from its oil-choked engine.

"Huh!" he sniffed. "Them may be swell city fellers, but they certainly was a-smoking' some durn orful seegars."

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caution or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPRAIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

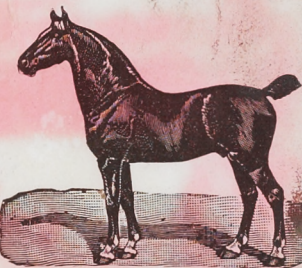
CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever. —DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WIRE FENCE BARGAINS

Here's another opportunity for those who did not send their orders in response to our first announcement.

Hundreds who ordered have bought their fence for half money, and are more than satisfied.

Now is your chance to buy fence at half the usual prices. Send on your orders now and get first choice. Our profit is so small that we may not advertise again.

NOTE THESE CUT PRICES

Number	Line Wires	Ins. high	Ins. stay apart	Size of wire	Spacing between Line Wires	Price per rod
542-9	5	42	22	9	6-12-12-12	15
548-9	5	48	22	9	12-12-12-12	16
641-9	6	41	22	9	7-8-8-9-9	18
741-9	7	41	16	9	5-6-7-7-8-8	22
742-9	7	42	24	9	6-6-6-6-6-12	20
832-9	8	32	16	9	3-3-4-5-5-6-6	23
845-9	8	45	16	9	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	26
948-9	9	48	22	9	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	26
635	6	35	12	9-11	5-6-7-8-8	15
726	7	26	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6	16
832	8	32	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6-6	18
845	8	45	12	9-11	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	19
934	9	34	12	9-11	3-3-3-4-4-5-6-6	20
1047	10	47	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6-6-7-8	23

In lengths up to 40" rods, all best quality, galvanized steel wire, made by one of the largest makers in Canada. Always state first and second choice when ordering, all free on cars here. Send check or money order, or cash with order.

Best wire stretcher \$6.50

Galvanized staples, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2 inches03 1-4 lb.

Also enormous stocks of Belting, Piping, Rails, Pulleys, etc., at bargain prices.

Catalogue sent on request.

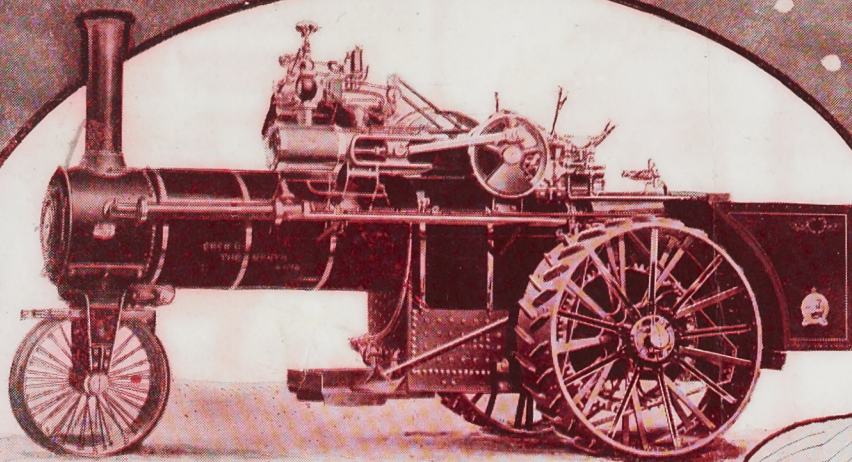
THE IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.

25 QUEEN ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

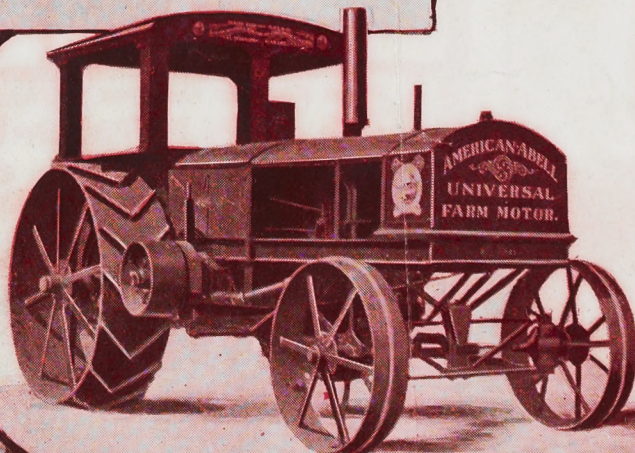
THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are on Western Canada. The eyes of

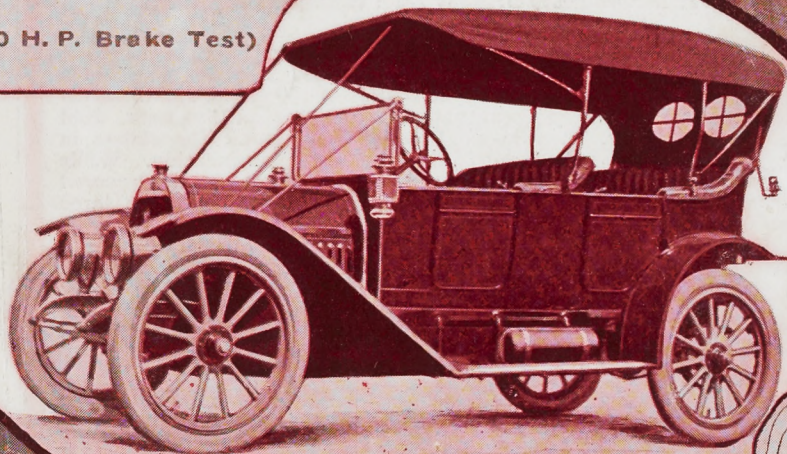
Canadian Farmers are on the
"AMERICAN-ABELL" LINE.



28 H. P. Simple rear Mount Special Plowing Engine



Universal 20 H. P. Tractor (40 H. P. Brake Test)



Warren Detroit "30"



American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co.

REGINA
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